THOUGHTS

ON

EMIGRATION.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS

RELATING TO

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

AND

A SHORT ACCOUNT

OF THE

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

"*Where liberty is, there is our country.*"

PRINTED IN OCTOBER,

1792.

INTRODUCTION.

THOUGH the following obſervations are written in the Engliſh language, in conſequence of its being moſt familiar to the perſons by whom they are ſuggeſted; yet it will be evident to an attentive reader, that they are in general applicable to the greater part of European ſtates. In what degree they are applicable to England in particular, it would be preſumption to determine. That queſtion muſt be ſubmitted to the conſideration of the candid and judicious. Britain, it is true, though ſhe can boaſt a conſtitution which hath been the pride of her own ſons,—the admiration of foreign philoſophers,—and which will ever be the envy of foreign nobleſſe; cannot boaſt that her ſtrength and her beauty have been unimpaired by time, that her virtue hath uniformly reſiſted the inſidious corrupter. Did ever any human inſtitution exiſt for centuries without being at all abuſed and deformed? What if our legiſlature *had* become corrupt,—our prelates, courtiers,—our ſpiritual guides, but blind leaders of the blind; what if our boroughs had become the theatres of riot and cabal,—our courts of juſtice the ſchools of chicanery,—and our caſtles* the

* An appellation formerly given to the houſes of Engliſhmen.

haunts of exciſemen; what if our arms had been employed to carry bloodſhed and devaſtation to the remoteſt regions of the globe,—our revenue proſtituted to debauch the virtuous, and to reward the guilty,—our laws perverted to puniſh the patriot, and to ſcreen the incendiary; what if our burthens had been accumulated; what if our agriculture had been checked by tythes, our manufactures fettered by exciſes, and our commerce oppreſſed by monopolies;—ſtill ſhould we not ſhrink from the doctrine advanced by a celebrated republican, that the ſun of her glory is faſt deſcending to the horizon, that her philoſophy has croſſed the channel,—her freedom the Atlantic, and herſelf paſſing to that awful diſſolution, whoſe iſſue is not given human foreſight to ſcan?§

But we dare not make theſe aſſertions. We would aſſert nothing, which we are not warranted by high authority in aſſerting. By high authority,—the authority of the Houſe of Commons,—we are warranted in aſſerting, that "the influence of the crown hath increaſed, is increaſing, and ought to be diminiſhed." By high authority,—the authority of his grace the Duke of Richmond,†—we are warranted in aſſerting, that "the number of perſons who are ſuffered to vote for electing the members of the Houſe of Commons, do not at this time amount to *one ſixth* part of

§ Notes on the State of Virginia, written by Thomas Jefferſon, 1787, page 111.

† See his bill entitled, "An act for declaring and reſtoring the natural, unalienable, and equal right of all the commons of Great Britain (infants, &c. excepted), to vote in the election of their repreſentatives."

of the whole commons of this realm, whereby far the greater part of the ſaid commons are deprived of their right to elect their repreſentatives, and the conſent of the majority of the whole community to the paſſing of laws, is given by perſons whom they have not delegated for that purpoſe, and the majority of the community, are governed by laws made by a very ſmall part." By high authority,—the authority of the ſame Duke of Richmond,—the preſent Duke of Norfolk,—Earl Stanhope,—the right honourable William Pitt,‖ &c. &c.—we are warranted in aſſerting, that " without a parliamentary reformation, neither the liberty of the nation can be preſerved, nor the permanence of a wiſe and virtuous adminiſtration be ſecure."

It is the peculiar happineſs of Britain that ſhe has now at the helm, men who have been ſenſible of the danger of the veſſel; and who have ſtood foremoſt to reſcue her from deſtruction. The nation relied much upon their integrity,—expected much from the ardour, the ſteadineſs, and the magnitude of their exertions. Nor has ſhe been entirely diſappointed. Ere a year had elapſed, with what zeal did the right honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the firſt Lord of the Treaſury, come forward in ſupport of a parliamentary reform? Ere ten years from the peace were accompliſhed, with what attention to the eaſe and intereſts of the people, did he with the aid of exemplary economy, and unparalelled ſkill in

‖ See the reſolutions at a numerous and reſpectable meeting of members of parliament, &c. May 16, 1782.

in finance, relieve a nation burthened with nearly ſeventeen MILLIONS of taxes, of three hundred and twenty THOUSANDS, in conſequence of which amazing reduction, an individual who before paid in taxes twenty-ſix pounds annually, will now pay little more than twenty-five pounds ten ſhillings.

When in former times, did the people enjoy ſo much encouragement to ſeek a redreſs of grievances? When had they ever equal reaſon to deſire ſuch a reformation in parliament, as will ſecure "permanence to a wiſe and virtuous adminiſtration?" Let them ſeek that reform, therefore by temperate and firm, and conſtitutional exertions. It is true indeed (if we may venture to adopt the ſevere language of his grace of Richmond*) "the people have been ſo often deceived, that they will now ſcarcely truſt any ſet of men:" and if after all their pleaſing expectations, their exertions ſhould again prove ineffectual;—if after all, they ſhould have the mortification of ſeeing a body of men in whom all their hopes centre, reluctantly retire from the poſt of honour and of duty, without being able to accompliſh their labours of patriotiſm;—it is then, and in ſuch circumſtances only, that the editors wiſh their fellow citizens to conſider the following reflections as addreſſed to Engliſhmen.

* Letter to Col. Sharman.

THOUGHTS

ON

EMIGRATION.

THE conſiderations which ſuggeſt themſelves to our minds upon this ſubject, we ſhall ſtate under the four following heads:

I. Reaſons for thinking of a removal.
II. The diſcouragements attending it.
III. The moſt eligible country for removing to.
IV. The ſteps to be taken by thoſe who have it in contemplation.

FIRST.

REASONS FOR REMOVING.

Among theſe may be mentioned,

1. *The difference of the public burthens in America, and in Europe.*

Upon an average, a family of ſix perſons, in one European ſtate, pays in taxes every year, upwards of ſeventeen pounds. In America, a family of the ſame ſize, pays only thirty ſhillings a year. Yet life, liberty, and property, are certainly, at this ſmall expence, at leaſt as well ſecured in America, as in this quarter of the globe.

"I defy (ſays the author of a valuable pamphlet) any perſon to produce, from the moſt deſpotic ſtates, an inſtance of a nation labouring under ſuch accumulated taxes and conſequent diſtreſs, as that which preſſes upon the people of Great Britain. One half of the *quantum* of our grievances was found ſufficient to overthrow the fabric of French tyranny,

tyranny; one half of the miſery under which we groan, would raiſe, in the moſt abſolute governments of Aſia, a cry of vengeance! which would cauſe the tyrant to totter on his throne.

" I have travelled over a large portion of the empire of Turkey, one of the moſt deſpotic countries in the world; and the relative ſituation of the people of Turkey, and that of England, appears to me to ſtand nearly as follows.—In Turkey, I found that a peaſant or labouring mechanic, by three or four days moderate labour in the week, could maintain a numerous family of children: In England, on the contrary, the peaſant or mechanic is often deterred from marriage by the difficulty of obtaining bread; and ſhould he venture upon a wife, he finds that ſix days inceſſant labour ſcarcely enables him to ſupport his family through the week. In Turkey, the great body of the people participate largely in all the natural productions of the country: In England, on the contrary, the peaſant, or labouring mechanic, is ſeldom permitted to indulge in the comforts of his climate, procured as they are by the labour of his hands: In Turkey, a man may be poor with impunity: a moderate man may ſit down unmoleſted, in the philoſophical enjoyments of temperance, and leiſure rendered grateful, by the viciſſitude of toil without fatigue. But in England, where the poor are perſecuted as much as they are deſpiſed, relaxtion from labour is a bleſſing which they never can enjoy. In ſuch a country as this, it would be in vain for a man to ſay, My deſires are far removed from the paths of ambition, I am ſatisfied with the ſimple produce of my garden; why, then, ſhould I toil for ever?—But you muſt labour for me, cries his grace the Archbiſhop—and for me, cries the exciſeman—and for me, and for me, and for me, exclaim a crowd of court paraſites, and royal myrmydons; ſo that after ſubmitting to their claims, and ſatisfying the demands of the landed penſioner, the poor man finds, that, of ſix days inceſſant toil, nothing remains to himſelf and his unhappy family, but a little black break to moiſten with their tears." (A Review of the Conſtitution of Great Britain.)

Though we have quoted this paſſage as containing a curious repreſentation of important facts; yet we would by no means avail ourſelves of it, as giving any additional weight to our arguments. Theſe, we would remind the reader,

reader, are to be applied to England, only upon the ſuppoſition that adminiſtration ſhould be unable to proſecute thoſe plans of reformation which men of the greateſt reſpectability in adminiſtration formerly delineated. And even with regard to its preſent condition, exceptions to the above eſtimate muſt undoubtedly be made in favour of the more proſperous counties, in the more proſperous ſtate of their manufactures.

2. *The difficulty of obtaining juſtice, from the expence of ſuits and the complication of the laws.*

We are perpetually told, that the laws are the ſame for the rich and for the poor. How long are we to be deluded with this impoſing ſophiſtry? We all know that a poor man would be cruſhed in ſeeking juſtice from the 'ſquire: and that the 'ſquire himſelf might be ruined, in vindicating his rights in oppoſition to the overgrown wealth of a peer.

Even in criminal caſes, we often ſuffer the ruffian and the plunderer to continue his depredations, rather than hazard his eſcape by legal quibbles*, or incur the expence of bringing him to puniſhment.

3. *The intricacy of the laws, and the vexatious hinderance to ſubſtantial juſtice, from the frequent failure in the forms of proceedings.*

As an illuſtration of this obſervation, we would quote what Barlow ſays in reference to England in particular. "As to the general ſyſtem of the laws, on which all property depends, no man in the kingdom knows them, and no man pretends to know them. They are a fathomleſs

 abyſs,

* On Saturday, September 15th 1792, Iſaac Moore, a letter-carrier belonging to the General Poſt-Office, was tried for taking a bank-note out of *two* letters. It was proved that *one half* of the ſaid note had been ſent on the 21ſt of June, and the other half by the poſt on the following day,—that neither of the letters containing theſe halfs, had been delivered to the perſon to whom they were directed, and that the ſame bank-note, joined together, had been offered, by the priſoner, in payment for a great coat. The jury pronounced him guilty. However, the counſel for the priſoner took a *legal* objection. In the preamble of the act of Parliament, for ſecuring the ſafe delivery of letters, it is ſaid "that for the better ſecuring the ſafe delivery of a *letter or letters* containing, a *bank-note or bank-notes.*" Theſe words, it was aſſerted, could not apply to the preſent caſe, becauſe neither of the letters ſtolen, contained a *bank-note*, but only *half* a one.

The judge ſaid, that the objection was worthy of conſideration. He declined giving any opinion upon it now; BUT RESERVED IT FOR THE DETERMINATION OF THE TWELVE JUDGES.

abyſs, that exceeds all human faculties to ſound. They are ſtudied not to be underſtood, but to be diſputed: not to give information, but to breed confuſion. The man whoſe property is depending on a ſuit at law, dares not look into the gulph that ſeparates him from the wiſhed for deciſion: he has no confidence in himſelf, nor in reaſon, nor in juſtice: he mounts on the back of a lawyer, like one of Mr. Burke's heroes in chivalry, between the wings of a griffin, and truſts the pilotage of a man, who is ſuperior to himſelf only in the confidence which reſults from having nothing at ſtake." (See Barlow's Advice to the privileged orders, page 126, &c.)

4. *The love of independence.*

To ſay nothing of the needleſs inequality of *rank*, it will ſuffice to obſerve, that in Europe the diviſion of *property* is ſo unequal, that in many places, the haughty, tyrannizing diſpoſition of the great land-holders, and the degrading ſervility of their dependents, cannot fail to remind one of the ages of feudal barbariſm. A debaſement of ſoul, and a deſtructive ignorance, is the neceſſary effect upon both parties. In manufacturing countries, the evil is ſcarcely leſſened. How precarious is the ſituation of our manufacturing labourers? What ſad reverſes do they experience, through the inſtability of trade: an inſtability, which induces extravagance and idleneſs in proſperous times, and gives poignancy to want and poverty when trade declines, tho' but for a ſeaſon. It has been remarked by a late hiſtorian of the city of Lyons, in France, that the life of the manufacturers there, (tho' the ſame as elſewhere) is ſo varied by too much hard labour, and too much diſſipation, by too frequent alterations of poverty and plenty, that a manufacturing family has never been able to rear a third generation. Too much, and too inceſſant labour for a period, induces ignorance, for it cuts off the means (the time) of knowledge: it induces drunkenneſs and diſſipation, and ultimately idleneſs; for relaxation being neceſſary, great earnings in a ſhort time, tempt to unneceſſary indulgence. Hence habitual diſſipation, vice and diſeaſe. And after all, what is the end of their labours? In a great part of our manufactories, the only end of them is to feed the vanity of thoſe called the great, inſtead of providing the real neceſſaries and comforts of life. The poor are overworked to gratify the pride of the rich:

and

and one part of the community is kept in ignorance, for the ſake of ſupporting the other in vice. Children are torn from their parents: the connection between parent and child is prematurely cut off: natural affection is extirpated:—ſome of them become victims to avarice, whilſt others are returned from the factories to their reſpective pariſhes, uſeleſs members of the community, with conſtitutions probably very much impaired, and in no reſpect trained for that ſituation in life, which is afterwards to afford them the means of an honeſt livelihood. When conſidering ſuch facts as theſe, Europeans have no great reaſon to congratulate themſelves in the aſſylum which our manufactories afford from the ſcorns and oppreſſion of the lords of the ſoil.

In America, both the laws and the ſtate of ſociety, form a barrier againſt theſe evils. There the labourer feels his importance: becauſe labour is ſcarce, and land abundant. The principal employments are the cultivating of the earth, and providing the cultivators of the earth with houſes, and cloathing, and furniture, and utenſils. Little therefore depends upon the caprice of faſhion: and tolerably good workmen are ſure to find employment. Nor is the tradesman reſtrained by corporation laws, from ſetting up his buſineſs. He is free of the whole country. Nor is the husband-man humbled and harraſſed by feudal ſervices to a lord, by tythes or by game-laws. Land itſelf is not ſo monopolized as to be out of the reach of a perſon of ſmall property. For a very inconſiderable ſum, he may have as much as he could wiſh, and may call it his own.*

* The unoccupied lands are ſold by the ſtate (Pennſylvania) for about ſix guineas, incluſive of all charges, per hundred acres. But as moſt of the lands that are ſettled, are procured from perſons who had purchaſed them from the ſtate, they are ſold to the firſt ſettler for a much higher price. The qualify of the ſoil; its vicinity to mills, court-houſes, places of worſhip, and navigable water; the diſtance of land carriage to the ſea ports of Philadelphia or Baltimore, and the nature of the roads, all influence the price of land to the firſt ſettler. The quantity of cleared land, and the nature of the improvements, added to all the above circumſtances, influence the price of farms to the ſecond and third ſettlers. Hence the price of land to the firſt ettler is from a quarter of a guinea to two guineas per acre, and the price of farms is from one guinea to ten guineas per acre, to the ſecond and third ſettlers, according as the land is varied by the before mentioned circumſtances. When the firſt ſettler is unable to purchaſe, he often takes a tract of land for ſeven years on a leaſe, and contracts, inſtead of paying a rent in caſh, to clear fifty acres of land, to build a log cabin, and a barn, and to plant an orchard on it. This tract, after the expiration of this leaſe, ſells or rents for a conſiderable profit. Morſe p. 316.

" Society (obſerves the American Farmer), " is not compoſed, as in Europe, of great lords who poſſeſs every thing, and of a herd of people who have nothing. Here are no ariſtocratical families, no courts, no kings, no biſhops, no eccleſiaſtical dominion, no inviſible power giving to a few a very viſible one, no great manufactures employing thouſands, no great refinements of luxury. The rich and the poor are not ſo far removed from each other as they are in Europe. Some few towns excepted, we are all tillers of the earth, from Nova Scotia to Weſt Florida. We are a people of cultivators, ſcatterd over an immenſe territory, communicating with each other by means of good roads and navigable rivers, united by the ſilken bands of mild government, all reſpecting the laws, without dreading their power, becauſe they are equitable. We are all animated with the ſpirit of an induſtry which is unfettered and unreſtrained, becauſe each perſon works for himſelf. If he travels through our rural diſtricts, he views not the hoſtile caſtle and the haughty manſion contraſted with the clay-built hut and miſerable cabin, where cattle and men help to keep each other warm, and dwell in meanneſs, ſmoke, and indigence. A pleaſing uniformity of decent competence appears throughout our habitations. The meaneſt of our log-houſes is a dry and comfortable habitation. Lawyer or merchant are the faireſt titles our towns afford: that of a farmer is the only appellation the rural inhabitants of our country.

" In this great American aſylum, the poor of Europe have by ſome means met together, and in conſequence of various cauſes. To what purpoſe ſhould they aſk one another what countrymen they are? Alas, two thirds of them had no country. Can a wretch, who wanders about, who works and ſtarves, whoſe life is a continual ſcene of ſore affliction or pinching penury; can that man call England or any other kingdom his country? A country that had no bread for him; whoſe fields procured him no harveſt; who met with nothing but the frowns of the rich, the ſeverity of the laws, with jails and puniſhments; who owned not a ſingle foot of the extenſive ſurface of this planet. No! Urged by a variety of motives here they came. Every thing has tended to regenerate them. New laws, a new mode of living, a new ſocial ſyſtem. Here they are become men. In Europe they were as ſo many uſeleſs plants, wanting vegetative mould

and

and refreſhing ſhowers. They withered; and were mowed down by want, hunger, and war; but now, by the power of tranſplantation, like all other plants, they have taken root and flouriſhed! Formerly they were not numbered in any civil liſts of their country, except in thoſe of the poor: here they rank as citizens. By what inviſible power hath this ſurpriſing metamorphoſis been performed? By that of the laws and that of their induſtry. The laws, the indulgent laws, protect them as they arrive, ſtamping on them the ſymbol of adoption: they receive ample rewards for their labours: theſe accumulated rewards procure them lands: thoſe lands confer on them the title of freemen, and to that title every benefit is affixed which men can poſſibly require.

Europe contains hardly any other diſtinctions but lords and tenants; this fair country alone is ſettled by freeholders, the poſſeſſors of the ſoil they cultivate, members of the government they obey, and the framers of their own laws, by means of their repreſentatives. A hundred families, barely exiſting in ſome parts of Scotland, will here, in ſix years, cauſe an annual exportation of 10,000 buſhels of wheat: 100 buſhels being but a common quantity for an induſtrious family to ſell, if they cultivate good land. It is here then that the idle may be employed, the uſeleſs become uſeful, and the poor become rich; but by riches I do not mean gold and ſilver; we have but little of thoſe metals: I mean a better ſort of wealth; cleared lands, cattle, good houſes, good clothes, and an increaſe of people to enjoy them."

The following is an extract from a letter (dated June 14, 1791.) to a day labourer, at Aſhton in the Willows, from his ſon William Lomas, a tanner, and farmer of his own land at Weſterley in Rhode Iſland.

" Prices of land in America are very variable according to the ſituation and ſoil. Near market towns, the ſea ſide, and navigable rivers, it is much higher, than back in the country. Land may be bought for 4, 5, 8, 10, 15, 30, 40, or 50 Engliſh crowns per acre. I ſhould adviſe a man in your country to go to York ſtate, the weſt and north parts of that ſtate being new, and juſt ſettling. I have been three times in that ſtate within a year, and like the land better than this way. There are twenty towns about ninety miles weſt from Albany ſurveyed, 25,000 acres:—ſold in lots, 250 acres in a lot. I have been on the land, and

and think it very good land, clear of ſtones, and well watered. I with twelve more, have bought thirteen lots, at 2s. 3d. ſterling per acre. I dont think there is more than one town ſold yet. The firſt of December, 1790, it began to ſell about 100 miles weſt from that. I underſtand they join and take a town at leſs that 1s. per acre. I think not half that ſtate is ſettled; but ſettling faſt. Albany is near the head of tide water on Hudſon's river. If you want to be informed about our ſtates; read Morſes American Geography. Rents are paid moſtly in produce: and produce ſells here,—Indian corn 2s. 3d: rye 2s. 6d: wheat 4s. 6d: barley 2s: oats 1s: beans 3s. 4d: per buſhel: cyder filled at the preſs, 3s. 4d. per barrel: beef and mutton, 2d. to 2d.½ per pound: pork, 2d.½ per pound, beef in the fall, 13s. to 15s. per hundred. This is ſterling."*

5. *The ambition of becoming citizens.*

The inhabitants of Europe are, for the moſt part, *ſubjects* but not *citizens*. They are under the terror of the laws; but they have no concern in making them. They are compelled to pay the taxes: but they have no voice to grant or to with-hold them. They ſupport the public offices: but they are ſhut out from the enjoyment of them. Theſe are laviſhed upon the creatures of the ruling faction. It is otherwiſe in America. There every man feels and enjoys in its full extent, that importance which God and nature have given to him.

6. *An attachment to religious equality and to religious harmony.*

In America, you are not compelled to pay towards the propagation of a faith which you do not believe, or to the ſupport of a form of church diſcipline, which you hold to be uſeleſs, or ſlaviſh, or antichriſtian, or all of them. You are not threatened with fines or impriſonment for any article of your creed, nor excluded from the common honours and offices of the ſtate, on account of any ſingularities of worſhip. In America you are at liberty to maintain any religion, as God and your conſcience dictate.

Hence rankling jealouſies, furious anathemas, unchriſtian ſtruggles for aſcendancy, are unknown. You may calmly enquire

* Compare the prices of land and proviſions mentioned in the following account of Kentucky.

enquire after truth: You may, with chriſtian ardour and chriſtian meekneſs aſſert it, without deſtroying good neighbourhood, without being reminded of the legal reſtraints upon hereſy, or feeling the more terrible vengeance of illegal bigotry and violence. "Since the revolution, by which all denominations were put on an equal footing, there have been no diſputes between different religious ſocieties. They all agree to differ." (Morſe, page 432.)

7. *The deſire of providing for ones children, and of educating them in the habits of virtue.*

"In the old, long ſettled countries of Europe (obſerves Dr. Franklin) all arts, trades, profeſſions, farms, &c. are ſo full, that it is difficult for a poor man who has children, to place them, where they may gain, or learn to gain a decent livelihood. The artiſans, who fear creating future rivals in buſineſs, refuſe to take apprentices but upon conditions of money, maintenance, or the like, which the parents are unable to comply with. Hence the youth are too frequently dragged up in ignorance of every gainful art, and obliged to become ſoldiers, or ſervants, or thieves, for a ſubſiſtence. In America the rapid increaſe of inhabitants takes away that fear of rivalſhip, and artiſans willingly receive apprentices from the hope of profit by their labour during the remainder of the time ſtipulated, after they ſhall be inſtructed. Hence it is eaſy for poor families to get their children inſtructed, for the artiſans are ſo deſirous of apprentices, that many of them will even give money to the parents to have boys from ten to fifteen years of age bound apprentices to them, till the age of twenty-one: and many poor parents have by that means, on their arrival in the country, raiſed money enough to buy land ſufficient to eſtabliſh themſelves, and to ſubſiſt the reſt of the family by agriculture. Theſe contracts for apprentices are made before a magiſtrate, who regulates the agreement according to reaſon and juſtice: and, having in view the formation of ſome uſeful citizen, obliges the maſter to engage by a written indenture, not only that during the time of ſervice ſtipulated, the apprentice ſhall be duly provided with meat, drink, apparel, waſhing and lodging, and at its expiration with a complete ſuit of clothes;—but alſo that he ſhall be taught to read, write, and caſt accompts, and that he ſhall

be

be well inſtructed in the art or profeſſion of his maſter, or ſome other, by which he may afterwards gain a livelihood, and be able in his turn to raiſe a family." (Information to thoſe who would remove to America, page 21.)

As to the proſpect which America opens with regard to morals; it muſt be an object of infinite importance to parents of reflection.

Nine out of ten of the inhabitants of the United States being employed in agriculture;§ their manners will be naturally more regular and innocent.* Separated by their occupation, the vicious have not the opportunity of countenancing and encouraging one another. The nature of their employment leads to regularity, and regularity is favourable to virtue. Their gains are not ſo fluctuating as in manufactures, and the labourer is ſeldom tempted by a run of high wages for a few months, to contract habits of diſſipation, and intemperance, and ſloth. Who would not wiſh to bring up his children under ſuch circumſtances?—Among the priſoners of Philadelphia (ſays Briſſot), not one in ten is a native of that country. During my ſtay in this town, one robbery only has been committed; and this was by a French ſailor.

8. *Every ſubject of a degenerated European ſtate, is neceſſarily an inſtrument in diffuſing thro' the kingdom, vanity, profligacy and corruption.*

What is the ſource of the degeneracy of thoſe called the great, but the immenſe ſalaries which are laviſhed upon them out of the public purſe, for doing nothing? And what

§ Morſe, p. 82.

* "Thoſe who labour in the earth are the choſen people of God, if ever he had a choſen people, whoſe breaſts he has made his peculiar depoſit for ſubſtantial and genuine virtue. It is the focus in which he keeps alive that ſacred fire, which otherwiſe might eſcape from the face of the earth. Corruption of morals in the maſs of cultivators is a phænomenon of which no age or nation has furniſhed an example. It is the mark ſet on thoſe, who not looking up to heaven, to their own ſoil and induſtry as does the huſbandman for their ſubſiſtance, depend for it on the caſualties and caprice of cuſtomers. Dependance begets ſubſervience and venality, ſuffocates the germ of virtue, and prepares fit tools for the deſigns of ambition. This, the natural progreſs and conſequence of the arts, has ſometimes perhaps been retarded by accidental circumſtances: but, generally ſpeaking, the proportion which the aggregate of the other claſſes of citizens bears in any ſtate to that of its huſbandmen, is the proportion of its unſound to its healthy parts, and is a good-enough barometer whereby to meaſure its degree of corruption." Jefferſon.

what is the origin of that pride and foppery which in ſome countries is becoming a national characteriſtic?—What is it that ſanctions the moſt paltry paſſions, of the moſt contemptible of our ſpecies,—but the example of the great, and the periodical details of court dreſſes and birth-night equipages? What is the ſpring of that ſyſtem of corruption which enſlaves the people, which debaſes the legiſlative body,—which proſtitutes literature,—which converts the preſs into a curſe,—which benumbs public principle,—which hath even taught honeſt men to ſuſpect, that a good miniſter muſt be a knave,—what is the ſpring of theſe evils but the proſpect of ſharing the ſpoil plundered from a haraſſed and deluded nation? It is *the people* who uphold theſe dreadful and enormous evils:—it is they who feed the flame of pride and licentiouſneſs: and if they will not rouze from their lethargy; there is nothing which men of principle can do, but ceaſe to be partakers in their guilt, and abandon them to the effects of their deluſion. And can men of principle be ſatisfied with affording ſuch encouragement to profligacy at home,—with being the inſtruments of tyranny and bloodſhed abroad? Even they have taken a part in ſuppreſſing the ſpirit of liberty in Europe, in carrying devaſtation and death to the Indies. They may remonſtrate:—but what avail their remonſtrances? They have no voice in the legiſlature: or if they had; the clamours of thoſe who fatten upon the ſpoil, would drown their voice. They cannot ceaſe to be abettors; but by ceaſing to be ſubjects. To what ſtates theſe obſervations will apply; the inhabitants of thoſe ſtates muſt judge: and how far the conduct here recommended is the *duty* of any individual, his own conſcience muſt determine: but to many ſubjects of European princes, it will appear that conſcience juſtifies, nay even demands the ſacrifice.

9. *It is the moſt promiſing method which the religious diſſentients of Europe can adopt to awaken and convince their countrymen.*

It is their boaſt in ſome countries, that they have already done much in diffuſing the moſt important principles reſpecting the rights, the intereſts, and the duties of citizens, that they have gained many diſciples, but that they have become obnoxious to the oppreſſors of their country, and are vilified by their agents. The work therefore muſt be

carried on by others. Tho' the outcry which they tell us, is raiſed againſt them, hath excited an attention to their principles, and gained converts of men of a free and firm tone to mind; yet it will not convert the multitude. The diſſenients have laboured,—and others have happily entered into, and will accompliſh their labours. Seldom have any reformations been begun and completed by the ſame inſtruments. Nothing would now have an equal tendency to awaken the nations they belong to from their dream, with the emigrations of induſtrious and uſeful citizens. It would be like the ſeparation of ſerious chriſtians, from an anti-chriſtian church.

10. *Thoſe who are attached to the cauſe of truth, will have the proſpect of ſerving that cauſe.*

America preſents a fine field for the diffuſion of religious knowledge. The minds of the people are not ſhackled by articles and creeds. Their ſenſes are not captivated by the pomp of ſuperſtition,—nor their judgments fettered by the trammels of authority. In America, to contend for the faith, is not to contend for power:—to publiſh the truth, is not to preach ſedition. While you render to Cæſar, the things that are Cæſar's, you may render to God, the things that are God's.

SECONDLY.

OF THE DISCOURAGEMENTS AND DIFFICULTIES TO BE SURMOUNTED BY PERSONS LEAVING EUROPE.

Theſe will readily ſuggeſt themſelves.

Perſons who are actuated by religious or by political conſiderations, muſt expect that their undertaking will excite the joy, or the ridicule of their adverſaries. But if they cannot encounter this; they are but ill adapted to ſerve the cauſe of liberty and virtue, either in removing or in continuing where they are.——All muſt expect the moſt painful feelings in ſeparating themſelves from many to whom they are attached. But we plead for emigration, only upon the ſuppoſition that ſeveral families can agree to remove and to ſettle together. In that caſe many, probably, of the more valuable connections would ſtill be retained,—the bands of friendſhip between them would be drawn cloſer,—and to compenſate

compenſate for the diſſolution of the more diſtant connexions, new attachments would naturally be formed in the new ſettlement.——If it be propoſed to fix themſelves in the country; it muſt be expected that time and induſtry will be requiſite to procure accommodations equally convenient with thoſe to which they are accuſtomed in Europe. There muſt be diligence and vigour of mind to form an agreeable eſtabliſhment for themſelves and their families: but the effects of that diligence will be more ſubſtantial and permanent in America than in Europe. We addreſs ourſelves not to perſons of indolent and diſſipated habits. We wiſh to be heard by thoſe only, who prefer induſtry to idleneſs, —the calm enjoyment of the common bounties of Providence, to the tormenting purſuit of pre-eminence and ſplendor,—and who would rather ſee their children inherit that virtue which is the offspring of exertion, than entail upon them luxury and artificial diſtinctions, at the riſque of entailing profligacy, or pride, or inſignificance of character.

However, we ſhall not wonder if ſome, whoſe judgment we reſpect, and of whoſe good diſpoſitions we cannot entertain a doubt, ſhould at once pronounce our propoſal mere quixotiſm: for it is common to charge with quixotiſm, any ſingular undertaking, the means of accompliſhing which we do not diſcern,—the effects of which are, at firſt view, inveloped in darkneſs. But it cannot be quixotiſm to think of removing to a country, which hath welcomed millions of ſtrangers within a century and a half. It cannot be quixotiſm to direct one's attention, for inſtance, to a ſtate, which at the commencement of eleven years was a foreſt, and at the concluſion of them exhibited an extenſive ſettlement, divided into ſeven populous counties, affording the comforts of life to an hundred thouſand inhabitants.* We conceive, therefore, that men of ſober thought, who can appretiate the weight of important facts, will think themſelves juſtified in propoſing the queſtion, Whether America afford proſpects ſufficient to induce Europeans to forſake their native country? This is the queſtion we propoſe: and we will purſue the proper means of getting it reſolved. There may be diſcouragements which we do not anticipate: there may be difficulties, which muſt be encoun-

 tered

* Kentucky

tered by other talents than ſuch as are poſſeſſed by thoſe who may think of a removal. Let them ſuſpend their judgments. Let them be neither ſo attached to their native ſoil, as to think it incomparable:—nor ſo prejudiced in favour of any foreign ſoil as at once to give it the preference, without examing whether it be adapted to their taſtes, their powers, and their habits. However, the grounds upon which they would proceed are not inconſiderable. They are ſimilar to thoſe, upon which their forefathers retired to the new world: but in the eye of prudence and caution, ſtill more juſtifiable; for they had to make a new and hazardous experiment of which their poſterity may reap the benefit; they had difficulties to encounter, which the latter cannot meet; and they have ſmoothed the way to more fortunate adventurers. It is true we ſtill indulge the hope, that Europe is not loſt. But when we conſider what a multitude are deeply intereſted in maintaining a ſyſtem of artifice and oppreſſion,—how many are irrecoverably ſwallowed up in the vortex of corruption,—how many more are drawn (to themſelves inſenſibly,) within its influence,—when we conſider how much the reaſon of the community is perverted by the habitual contempletion of privilege without merit, of honour without reſpectability, and of popularity without virtue;—we fear, no radical reformation will ever be effected but by means of a REVOLUTION.

THIRDLY.

THE MOST ELIGIBLE COUNTRY FOR REMOVING TO.

We have hitherto been ſpeaking upon the ſuppoſition that the United States of America are the country to which emigrants from Europe would think of removing. Were a ſingle family about to remove, from any other European ſtate; France, perhaps, would be preferred on account of its vicinity. But for a conſiderable number, the caſe is otherwiſe. Thoſe connections which endear to them, their native country, accompany in ſome degree the emigrants, and to the greater part of them, the difference between three hundred and three thouſand miles, can be little more than ideal: they would not think of viſiting the ſoil on which they were born in one caſe more than in the other.

America,

America, in itſelf, appears to us to be the more eilgible ſituation for the following reaſons.

1. The language of France, would prove a great inconvenience to moſt of thoſe who would remove.

2. The Americans have preſerved all the good ſenſe of the Engliſh laws, both in the ſpirit of their deciſions, and in the form of proceedings.

3. The national character and manners of the French, would be leſs ſuitable than thoſe of the Americans, to the taſte and habits of their neighbours.

4. The French are more diſſolute than the people of the United States The influence of the old government upon their manners, yet continues, and for a time will continue.

5. Land is more plentiful, more fertile, and cheaper in America than in France.

6. Should a national church continue eſtabliſhed in France; proteſtants will conſider it as a hardſhip to be compelled to ſupport the catholic religion,—and will certainly find themſeves more at eaſe in a country in which no contribution to ſupport religion is required, but what their own judgment and conſcience dictate.

FOURTHLY,

THE MEANS OF CARRYING A PLAN OF EMIGRATION INTO EXECUTION.

1. Let a tract of land (in Kentucky, for inſtance) be purchaſed, and conſidered as divided into ſhares of 100 or 1000 acres each. Upon taking actual poſſeſſion of it, let the ſhares be aſſigned to the ſeveral proprietors, according to ſome equitable rule. Let the choice depend upon lot, for example. Even Engliſhmen may venture upon this ſtep: as on account of the rapid increaſe of population, they may be morally certain of ſelling their ſhare hereafter at an advanced price; ſhould they not occupy it themſelves.

The following advertiſement appeared in the Gazetteer, of Thurſday the 31ſt of Auguſt, 1792.

"To be ſold by private contract, by Meſſrs. Spurrier and Phipps, or exchanged for real or perſonal eſtates, at caſh price, two hundred thouſand acres of land, in fine ſituations in America; either together or in the following ſeparate parcels; viz.

30973 Acres

30973 Acres of land lying in Fayette county, Kentucke, one of the united ſtates of North America, by patent, bearing date the 4th day of January, 1786.

22,000 Acres adjoining the above, and patented at the ſame time.

609 Acres Fayette county, ſtate of Kentucke, by patent, bearing date the 21ſt day of January, 1788.

2,000 Ditto, ditto, 13th day of April, 1786.
2,500 Ditto, ditto, ditto.
740 Ditto, ditto, ditto.
2,500 Ditto, ditto, 12th day of April.
7,987 Ditto, ditto, ditto.
3,630 Ditto, ditto, ditto.
14,950 Ditto, ditto, ditto.
10,000 Ditto; ditto, 11th ditto.
20,000 Ditto, ditto, ditto.

3,000 Acres Ohio country, Virginia, 9th January, 1786.

4,000 Acres Harriſon County, ditto.

75,000 Acres on the Waters of Green River, in Nelſon County, State of Kentucke located, ſurveyed and regiſtered, and will be patenteed, at the option of the purchaſer.

Enquire af Meſſrs. Spurrier and Phipps, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-ſtreet, London.

N. B. To prevent unneceſſary applications, the very loweſt caſh price is 2s. per acre, or 100l. per 1000 acres."

2. Let a committee be appointed by thoſe who have become purchaſers of land in America, or who have any views of removing, to make ſuch enquiries as are neceſſary to enſure the ſucceſs of the undertaking. Let them enquire, in what ſtate are to be found the greateſt natural, civil, and religious advantages. Let them enquire, for example, into the price of land in different ſituations, and under different circumſtances;—the expences of building,—the leading objects of the American farmer, in the ſituation which ſhould be fixed upon—his implements of huſbandry,—the uſe made of newly invented machines for ſowing,—hoeing,—threſhing*.

Let

* There is a threſhing machine invented by Colonel Anderſon of Philadelphia, which delivers ſix buſhels per hour, fit for the Miller. He expects to be able to deliver from one hundred to 130 buſhels a day. Young's Annals of Agriculture, v. 17. p. 207, Mr. Patterſon, of Wimbleton, (Old England)

Let them enquire in what particular employments, hands are moſt wanted,—into the price of labour, proviſions, houſhold utenſils*, &c.—what articles might be moſt advantageouſly taken from Europe. Let them obtain a ſtatement of the comparative advantages of fixing in new land, and in land partly cleared and built upon. Let them inform themſelves of the character of the inhabitants in any given ſituation,—of the proportion which day-labourers bear to proprietors of land, and to tradeſmen,—whether the labouring claſs be ſo ignorant as the poor in this part of the world,—in what manner agreements between ſervants and maſters leaving Europe muſt be framed, in order to have a legal confirmation in America, and upon what conditions they might be made, ſo as to be mutually ſatisfactory to the parties concerned. Indeed it would be of ſignal ſervice to obtain the hiſtory of a few ſettlers,—as, (for inſtance) the property with which they began,—the ſtate of their family, manner of living,—preſent ſtock. Let them, after having made theſe and other enquiries, propoſe ſuch a plan as appears to them moſt likely to ſuit the circumſtances of thoſe engaged in the undertaking.

3. To procure accurate information reſpectign the above and other particulars, and to fix upon a tract of country for the emigrants to ſettle in, or at leaſt to furniſh a chart and minute deſcription of that which he conſiders the moſt eligible; let the committee be empowered to ſend if neceſſary a proper perſon for the purpoſe to America.

4. In order to carry this object into execution, let thoſe who are able, enter into a ſubſcription; or the expence may be defrayed by a rate of ſo much per cent upon all the land purchaſed by the aſſociation.

5. It would facilitate the removal of perſons poſſeſſed of little or no property; were every one who thinks of it, to ſubſcribe a ſmall ſum (ſay ſix-pence) weekly. Let the

land) has a Mill which threſhes from eight to 16 buſhels of wheat per hour. (p. 198) Charles Mordaunt, Eſq. of Halſall, threſhes and prepares wheat for the Miller, by a Mill, at the rate of 300 buſhels a day. It is put in motion by a twelve feet water wheel, three feet wide, with nine feet head of water. (p. 363.) There is a machine invented by Capt. Bentinck, for drawing up trees by the roots, which, worked by four men, pulls large elms, without any previous preparation of the earth, in from twelve to twenty minutes, ſufficiently high for carting off. (v. 18. p. 164.) One was ſent to Florida.

* An anſwer to many of theſe queſtions may be found in the following obſervations, and account of Kentucky.

money thus ſubſcribed be lodged in the hands of ſome reſponſible perſon; and when the majority of the ſubſcribers determine to carry their intentions into execution, let the fund raiſed by theſe ſubſcriptions and the intereſt of them, be divided among the ſurviving ſubſcribers, to defray in part the expences of their voyage. If any ſubſcriber changing his intentions, determine to remain in Europe, or if any one having begun to ſubſcribe, diſcontinue his contribution; his money ſhould be forfeited.

6. Upon a removal, let all the members of the company enter into ſuch an agreement with one another, as will enſure a mutual proviſion for their wants, and render the abilities and talents of every individual of ſervice to the whole. Some regulations ſhould be eſtabliſhed to prevent all the more eligible ſituations in the propoſed ſettlement from being engroſſed by thoſe of the greateſt property.

Perſons emigrating in this manner upon mature enquiry and deliberation, and forming a ſociety among themſelves, would probably never feel that diſſatisfaction which ſome have expreſſed in removing to America.

Senſible that perſons who feel themſelves inclined to adopt our views, will naturally wiſh to ſee ſome account of the country to which we are calling their attention; we have ſubjoined the following ſhort deſcription of Kentucky, which is lately become one of the united ſtates of America. The repreſentations which are given of that territory, are pleaſing, almoſt beyond parallel. We confeſs that we ſhould doubt the truth of them; were it poſſible to doubt when the ſame facts are related by ſo many witneſſes, ſo well qualified to give accounts which may be depended upon. Imlay has ſpent the greater part of his life in the country which he hath undertaken to deſcribe. His accounts are likewiſe frequently minute and particular.—If pictureſque and romantick deſcriptions of that country be ever given by travellers; we wiſh not to avail ourſelves of ſuch deſcriptions. What is enchanting to the viſitant, may be comfortleſs to the ſettler. Our arguments ſtand upon a different foundation. If in caſting our eyes over a country, we behold fertility of ſoil, ſimplicity of manners, equality of rights;—upon theſe would we fix our attention.

The End of the Thoughts on Emigration.

A

DESCRIPTION

OF

KENTUCKY,

IN

NORTH AMERICA:

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS

RESPECTING THE

UNITED STATES.

PRINTED IN NOVEMBER,

1792.

KENTUCKY

OR A

DESCRIPTION

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE object of the Editor of the following tract, has been to furniſh in a ſmall compaſs, and at a trifling expence, ſuch information, as would be moſt uſeful to thoſe who have any thoughts of removing to America. The obſervations which he has collected are termed *miſcellaneous*, becauſe they are not in general immediately connected with one another: but every fact and every remark which they contain, is calculated, he conceives, to anſwer ſome queſtion which would naturally be aſked by any one, who wiſhes to know what proſpects the new world really does open, and in what manner he may enjoy thoſe proſpects. It will be readily ſeen that the aim of the Editor has not been to captivate but to inform. Were any apology neceſſary for the free uſe which he has made in the

account of Kentucky, of Imlay's Topographical Deſcription of the Weſtern Territory; it would be ſufficient to ſuggeſt that he has not the moſt diſtant expectation of deriving any profit from this little publication, and that, as it compriſes but a ſmall part of Imlay's Letters, he apprehends, if it could have any influence, it would rather tend to increaſe than to diminiſh the ſale of that valuable work. It contains more full and apparently more accurate information of the country which it deſcribes, than any other work, and it poſſeſſes the ſingular advantage of being written, not by a haſty traveller, but by a man "who, (except during the period he had ſerved in the army) had lived until he was more than five and twenty years old, in the back parts of America." The facts which he has ſtated are likewiſe interſperſed with many reflections which indicate a mind poſſeſſed of genuine ſenſe, and unfettered with European prejudices.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS

RESPECTING

THE UNITED STATES

OF

AMERICA.

THESE, together with the account of Kentucky, are collected, for the moſt part from the American Geography, by Jedidiah Morſe, octavo, 556 pages, cloſely printed,—1792.

A Topographical Deſcription of the Weſtern territory of North America, by G. Imlay, a commiſſioner for laying out lands in the back ſettlements, octavo, 247 pages,—1792.

New Travels in the United States of America, performed in 1788, by J. P. Briſſot de Warville, tranſlated from the French, 1792, octavo, 483 pages.

Letters from America—from 1769 to 1777, by W Eddis, late ſurveyor of the cuſtoms, and at Annapolis in Maryland, —1792—octavo, 455 pages.

Notes on the State of Virginia, written by Thomas Jefferſon, octavo, 1787.

Travels (in the years 1773 to 1778) through North and South Carolina, Georgia, Eaſt and Weſt Florida, the Cherokee country, the extenſive territories of the Muſcogulges or Creek Confederacy, and the country of the Chactaws, containing an account of the ſoil and natural productions of thoſe regions, together with obſervations on the manners of the Indians, by W. Bertram, with plates, 1792, octavo, price 7s. 6d. in boards.

The America nFarmers Letter, by Hector St. John. octavo.

In

In what ſenſe America is poor.

A diſcouraged artiſt, Mr. Pope, who had conſtructed a planetarium, told me one day, (ſays Briſſot) that he was going to Europe to ſell this machine, and to conſtruct others. This country, ſaid he, is too poor to encourage the arts. Theſe words, *this country is too poor*, ſtruck me. I reflected, that if they were pronounced in Europe, they might lead to wrong ideas of America; for the idea of poverty carries that of rags, of hunger; and no country is more diſtant from that ſad condition. When riches are centered in a few hands, theſe have a great ſuperfluity; and this ſuperfluity may be applied to their pleaſures, and to favour the ageeable and frivolous arts. When riches are equally divided in ſociety, there is very little ſuperfluity, and conſequently little means of encouraging the agreeable arts. But which of theſe two countries is the rich, and which is the poor? According to the European ideas, and in the ſenſe of Mr. Pope, it is the firſt that is rich; but, to the eye of reaſon, it is not; for the other is the happieſt. Hence it reſults, that the ability of giving encouragment to the agreeable arts, is a ſymptom of national calamity.

"In England we are often told of the preſent riches and proſperity of the country; but whether the proſperity of the maſs of individuals who form the population of the kingdom, has increaſed progreſſively with the proſperity of the ſtate; is a queſtion of ſome importance. If it has; our wars, our treaties, our taxes, the high political ſituation this kingdom now fills, have operated to general good,—they have increaſed the general ſtock of proſperity and happineſs. But if the reverſe is fact; if among the maſs of our fellow ſubjects, more idleneſs, more diſſipation, worſe principles, worſe habits, and their conſequences, greater poverty and diſtreſs, prevail among them; what is all our boaſted greatneſs, our high name for wealth, proſperity and political conſequence, but a ſplendid pall to conceal from view, the hidden appearance of mortal wretchedneſs? That this is the caſe, that the aggregate of miſery is greater among the poor than it was,—that the axiom, "it has increaſed, is increaſing, and ought to be diminiſhed," is to the full as true, as ever was the ſame axiom when applied to the influence of the crown; no one who ſees their preſent wretch-

edneſs

ednefs, and knows the amount of the rates raifed for their relief, will hefitate to allow. The neat expences for the poor in 1776, were £.1,529,780. The medium of the expences of 1783, 1784, 1785, was £.2,167,749: fo that the increafe amounted to more than £.500,000." (Thomas Ruggles, Efq. in the Annals of Agriculture, vol. 17, p. 434, and vol. 18, p. 207-8.)

The manner in which the Poor are provided for in Virginia.

The poor, unable to fupport themfelves, are maintained by an affeffment on the titheable perfons in their parifh. This affeffment is levied and adminiftered by twelve perfons in each parifh, called veftrymen, originally chofen by the houfekeepers of the parifh, but afterwards filling vacancies in their own body by their own choice. Thefe are ufually the moft difcreet farmers, fo diftributed through their parifh, that every part of it may be under one of them. They are well acquainted with the details and œconomy of private life, and they find fufficient inducements to execute their charge well, in their philanthrophy, in the approbation of their neighbours, and the diftinction which that gives them. The poor who have neither property, friends, nor ftrength to labour, are boarded in the houfes of good farmers, to whom a ftipulated fum is annually paid. To thofe who are able to help themfelves a little, or have friends from whom they derive fome fuccours, inadequate however to their full maintenance, fupplementary aids are given, which enable them to live comfortably in their own houfes, or in the houfes of their friends. Vagabonds, without vifible property or vocation, are placed in workhoufes, where they are well clothed, fed, lodged, and made to labour. Nearly the fame method of providing for the poor prevails through all our ftates; and from Savannah to Portfmouth you will feldom meet a beggar. In the larger towns indeed they fometimes prefent themfelves. Thefe are ufually foreigners, who have never obtained a fettlement in any parifh. I never yet faw a native American begging in the ftreets or highways.

What is meant by a Town in the interior of America.

A town in the interior of America, defignates an extent of eight or ten miles, where are fcattered a hundred or two hundred

hundred houſes. This diviſion into towns, is neceſſary for aſſembling the inhabitants for elections and other purpoſes. Without this diviſion, the inhabitants might go ſometimes to one aſſembly, and ſometimes to another, which would lead to confuſion. Beſides, it would render it impoſſible to know the population of any particular canton; this ſerves for the baſis of many regulations. No people carry their attention in this particular, ſo far as the Americans.

Briſſot gives the following account of the occupations of the people of Maſſachuſetts.

Almoſt all theſe houſes are inhabited by men who are both cultivators and artizans; one is a tanner, another a ſhoemaker, another ſells goods; but all are farmers. The country ſtores are well aſſorted; you find in the ſame ſhop, hats, nails, liquors. This order of things is neceſſary in a new ſettlement: it is to be hoped that it will continue; for this general retail occupies leſs hands, and detaches fewer from the great object of agriculure.

An account of a farm owned by a Frenchman, at Spring-mill, on the Skuylkill, in Pennſylvania.

I ſhall give you ſome details reſpect this Frenchman's farm; they will ſhew you the manner of living among cultivators here, and they may be uſeful to any of our friends who may wiſh to eſtabliſh themſelves in this country. Obſervations on the manner of extending eaſe and happineſs among men, are in the eyes of the philoſopher, as valuable as thoſe which teach the art of aſſaſſinating them. The houſe of Mr. L. is very well built in ſtone, two ſtories high, with five or ſix fine chambers in each ſtory. From the two gardens, formed like an amphitheatre, you enjoy that fine proſpect above mentioned.* Theſe gardens are well cultivated, and contain a great quantity of *bee-hives*.

A highway ſeparates the houſe from the farm. He keeps about twenty horned cattle, and ten or twelve horſes. The ſituation of things on this farm, proves how little is to be feared from theft and robbery in this country; every thing is left open, or incloſed without locks. His farm conſiſts of two hundred and fifty acres; of which the greater part is

* See Briſſot, page 250.

is in wood; the reſt is in wheat, Indian corn, buck-wheat, and meadow. He ſhewed me about an acre of meadow, from which he has already taken this year, eight tons of hay: he calculates, that, including the third cutting, this acre will produce him this year ten pounds. His other meadows are leſs manured, and leſs productive.

He pays from five to ſix pounds taxes for all his property, conſiſting of an hundred and twenty acres of wood land, eighty acres of arable, twenty-five acres of meadow, three acres of garden, a great houſe, ſeveral houſes for his ſervants, his barns, and his cattle.

This farm had coſt him two thouſand pounds; and he aſſured me, that, allowing nothing for ſome loſſes occaſioned by his ignorance of the country, of the language on his firſt arrival, and for the improvements he had made, his land produces more than the intereſt of his money. He told me, that the houſe alone had coſt more than he paid for the whole:* and this is very probable. Perſons in general who deſire to make good bargains, ought to purchaſe lands already built upon; for, though the buildings have coſt much, they are counted for little in the ſale.

This is an object (remarks Mr. A. Young) of vaſt importance to new ſettlers, to inveſt their money in *land* and not in *building*. And as eſtates built, and partly improved, are, by every account, to be had in all the provinces, the plan ſeems the only eligible one.

The Editor cannot conclude this article without obſerving, (in the words of Mr. A. Young,) that it clearly appears that the tenor of the purſuit and employment in the life of a farmer, is agreeable to the great maſs of mankind, from every rank and claſs, from a grocer to a duke, making it their amuſement. A rich ſhop-keeper, will retire for pleaſure from his counter to a farm:—no rich farmer ever went *for amuſement*, from his field to a ſhop.

But thoſe who have capitals to inveſt in cultivation ought to be aware, (as the ſame reſpectable author hath remarked

* General Waſhington has lately built a barn, one hundred feet in length and conſiderably more in breadth, deſtined to receive the productions of his farm, and to ſhelter his cattle, horſes, aſſes, and mules. It is built on a plan ſent him by that famous Engliſh farmer Arthur Young, But the General has much improved the plan. This building is in brick, it coſt but three hundred pounds; I am ſure in France it would have coſt three thouſand.

in another place) that the agriculture of this kingdom, ſhackled with monopolies,—burthened with taxes,—loaded with rates,—oppreſſed with tythes,—thus impoveriſhed, and then inſulted for inſignificance by the miniſter of the day,—affords no temptation to inveſtment comparable to other countries,—that if they are not bankers, manufacturers, or merchants, they are nothing here,—can never attract the attention that will be given to an artizan,—nor merit from the mouth of power, a better epithet than *peaſants*. (See his reflections on Mr. Pitt's ſpeech on the ſtate of the nation. Annals, vol. 17, p. 175.)

The price of proviſions, &c. at Philadelphia.

The price of bread is from one penny to two-pence the pound, beef and mutton from two-pence to four-pence, veal from one penny to two-pence; hay from twenty to thirty ſhillings the ton; butter from four-pence to ſix-pence the pound; wood from ſeven ſhillings to eight ſhillings the cord. Vegetables are in abundançe, and cheap. Wines of Europe, particularly thoſe of France, are cheaper here than any where elſe. I have drank the wine of Provence, ſaid to be made by M. Bergaſſe, at nine-pence the bottle; but the taverns are extremely dear. Articles of luxury are expenſive: a hair-dreſſer coſts you eight-pence a-day, or twelve ſhillings the month. I hired a one-horſe chaiſe three days: it coſt me three louis d'ors.

Wherever you find luxury, (obſerves the ſame writer* in a letter on Virginia,) and eſpecially a miſerable luxury, there proviſions, even of the firſt neceſſity, will be dear. I experienced this in Virginia. At a tavern there I paid a dollar for a ſupper, which in Pennſylvania would have coſt me two ſhillings, in Connecticut one. Porter, wine, and every article, bear an exceſſive price here.

The labour requiſite in North Carolina to ſupport families.

When the land is good, a labourer, by the help of an indifferent horſe, hardly worth twenty dollars, may raiſe ſeven hundred and fifty buſhels of corn§ in the ſeaſon. He may

* Briſſot. § i. e. Indian corn or maze.

may 'tend two thouſand five hundred hills, which will produce ſix barrels to the thouſand. In ordinary land, he may raiſe two hundred and fifty buſhels. We may take four hundred buſhels for an average, inſtead of five hundred. Two labourers, when there are two in a family, may raiſe near twice the quantity: and one good horſe is ſufficient for both. This corn is planted in May: and the care of it is finiſhed in July, except that it is pulled in November. One quart of corn by the day is ſufficient to make bread for a grown perſon. There are countries in which the ſame quantity of wheat or rye is the whole daily allowance of a ſoldier: and if we lived as three-fourths of the inhabitants of other countries are obliged to live, this would be the end of our calculation: but one pound of pork or beef is the daily attendant on our bread, elſe we complain of hard fare. Our farmers plant peaſe among the corn: and each labourer may count on the addition of fifty buſhels of peaſe to his crop, with very little trouble. The planter, his wife, and three children, may be ſuppoſed to eat fifty buſhels of corn in the year: fifty buſhels more may be reſerved for the occaſional uſe of his horſe and his hogs. This is ſufficient, when we conſider, that hogs not only ſupport but frequently fatten themſelves in the woods. The aſſiſtance of peaſe and potatoes is employed when neceſſary. The remaining three-fourths of the planter's crop of corn may be ſold, and employed as prudence or folly may dictate.

If any ſhall caſt his eye on this account, who is not acquainted with the ſtate of farming in the lower diſtricts of North Carolina, he might wonder that no allowance was made for the trouble of raiſing hay, oats, and ſuch other proviſions as are uſually made for horſes, ſheep, and black cattle. Such a reader may be informed, that the blade or fodder of Indian corn is all the proviſion for this purpoſe that is commonly made uſe of by the farmers; for the reeds which grow every where, and are green through the winter, ſerve as food for cattle. Perhaps it may be noted, that the computation is made for a farmer who has land of his own, and that no allowance has been made for the payment of taxes, nor for rents which are to be paid by the miſerable tenants. To this it may be replied, that the preſent land tax is five ſhillings for the hundred acres, and poll tax is fifteen ſhillings: ſuch debts are ſoon diſcharged by an induſtrious

man in a country like this, where the Spaniſh dollar being eight ſhillings, a pair of ſhoes is ſold at 16s. to 20s. The day's labour of the carpenter or maſon, brings him from eight to twelve ſhillings clear of proviſions: and corn is ſold at three or four ſhillings the buſhel. As for the rents, by which the tenants are frequently grieved, no account is to be made of them in a ſtate like this, where nineteen farmers out of twenty cultivate their own land. Though there are few citizens, who ſuffer under the hands of a landlord, there are many who ſuffer by the indolence of living on poor and piney land. Like the ſloth, they are too lazy to gather food, though they ſee where it is plenty. Such people hardly claim our pity. Every one of them knows that on the other ſide of their mountains, on the weſtern waters in this ſtate, he may buy lands in great or ſmall quantities, at twenty-five dollars for the hundred acres—lands of ſuch a quality, as will produce 50 or 60 buſhels of corn to the acre. Complaints are not grievous that can ſo eaſily be removed.

According to this calculation, the farmer has been employed three months in raiſing his corn, and he has raiſed in that ſpace four times as much as was required for the uſe of his family. He raiſed in the ſame ſeaſon, at the uſual intervals, flax, cotton, potatoes, peaſe, and ſundry other neceſſary or uſeful articles. How is he to be exerciſed on the reſt of the year? Some weeks muſt be employed in ſaving his fodder, corn, potatoes, &c. and ſome weeks in repairing his fences: but a great portion of his time lies vacant, and is uſually employed in quarter-races, cock fights, ſauntering in ſtores and taverns, drinking rum,* and ſpending the reſidue of his crop. The calculation has been made for the planter labouring in the field, who maintains three children incapable of work; hence the ſurpluſage of proviſions by the labour of two hands will be greater. There they have a planter labouring in the field, hardly ſix months in the year, who in that ſpace raiſes four times the food that is required for the ſupport of his family and cattle. In other countries, the farmer, by conſtant labour through the year, can hardly raiſe *twice* the quantity that is required in France,

* This diſſipation is not common in moſt of the ſtates. It is to be aſcribed to ſome local circumſtances.

France, England, or Germany? In the article of clothing, the difference of labour that may be required is not ſo great: but the difference is ſtill in our favour. Our winters being temperate, the inhabitants require leſs clothing, and the raw materials are procured with more eaſe, or with leſs expence, than in the other countries that have been mentioned. Flax grows to great perfection: and the land on which it is ſown, is cheap, and eaſily cultivated. Cotton is raiſed with very little trouble: and though the wolf continues to prowl in ſome neighbourhoods, yet as ſheep thrive well in this climate, and require very little feeding, we cannot ſay that wool ought to be dear. Skins, which are alſo uſed in clothing, ought to be cheap in a country where black cattle maintain themſelves through the winter, and where a man may kill a deer when he pleaſes for his breakfaſt. Surely the ſcarcity of clothing in this ſettlement cannot ariſe from the difficulty of obtaining raw materials. There is a difficulty remaining—the raw materials muſt be made up, and the people are too lazy to work. Nothing has been ſaid concerning houſe-rent or fuel. For in a country where a common labourer may in a fortnight build ſuch a houſe, out of timber, as is frequently uſed, and in a country where timber, the conſtant fuel, is frequently cut down, that it may be deſtroyed, very little can be charged to the account of houſe-rent or fuel, conſiderable articles in many other places. If it ſhould be aſked, how is the induſtrious farmer in this country to ſpend the balance of his time? Every citizen knows, that he may be profitably employed in making tar, pitch, ſhingles, ſtaves, boards, or ſome other ſpecies of lumber, which come to a ready market. By ſuch means, and by the ſale of his pork, or his corn, or other grain, every induſtrious and frugal planter may, in a few years, double his ſtock. This cannot be ſaid of farmers in other countries.§

Of the diſappointment and unſucceſsfulneſs of ſome perſons who have removed to America.

There are at preſent very few French merchants at Philadelphia. The failure of thoſe who firſt came, diſcouraged others,

§ American Muſeum, vol. ii. p. 131.

others, and has put the Americans on their guard. I have endeavoured to diſcover the cauſe of theſe failures; and have found that the greater part of theſe French merchants had either begun with little property, or had made imprudent purchaſes, or given themſelves up to extravagant expences. Moſt of them were ignorant of the language, cuſtoms, and laws of the country: moſt of them were ſeduced by the high price which they received for their goods, in paper-money: imagining that this paper would ſoon riſe to par, they amaſſed as much as poſſible of it, calculating on enormous profits; and thus fed the hopes of their correſpondents in Europe. Theſe hopes were diſappointed. Some knowledge of buſineſs, of men, of politics, of revolutions, and of the country, would have taught them, that many years muſt elapſe before the public debt could be paid. It became neceſſary to break the illuſion, to ſell this paper at a loſs, in order to meet their engagements. But they had ſet up their equipages: they were in the habit of great expences, which they thought it neceſſary to continue for fear of loſing their credit, for they meaſured Philadelphia on the ſcale of Paris. They fooliſhly imagined, that reaſonable and enlightened men would ſuffer themſelves, like ſlaves, to be duped by the glitter of parade: their profits ceaſed, their expences multiplied, and the moment of bankruptcy arrived: they muſt juſtify themſelves in the eyes of their correſpondents, and of France: they accuſed the Americans of diſhoneſty, of perfidy, and of raſcality. Theſe calumniators ought to have accuſed their own ignorance, their folly, and their extravagant luxury.

Eddis in a letter, dated Annapolis, Sept. 20, 1770, after having given a melancholy deſcription of the treatment uſed towards perſons who are induced by American agents in London, to hire themſelves for the term of five years as ſervants to perſons in Maryland,* informs us that the ſituation of the free-willer is, in almoſt every inſtance, more to be lamented than either that of the convict§ or the indented

* It is ſaid however that this repreſentation is by no means applicable to the ſtate of indented ſervants in Penſylvania.

§ Thoſe convicts who ſurvive the term of ſervitude, ſeldom eſtabliſh their reſidence in this country: the ſtamp of infamy is too ſtrong upon them to be eaſily eraſed: they either return to Europe, and renew their former practice;

dented ſervant; the deception which is practiſed on thoſe of this deſcription being attended with circumſtances of greater duplicity and cruelty. Perſons under this denomination are received under expreſs conditions that, on their arrival in America, they are to be allowed a ſtipulated number of days to diſpoſe of themſelves to the greateſt advantage. They are told, that their ſervices will be eagerly ſolicited, in proportion to their abilities; that their reward will be adequate to the hazard they encounter by courting fortune in a diſtant region; and that the parties with whom they engage will readily advance the ſum agreed on for their paſſage; which, being averaged at about nine pounds ſterling, they will ſpeedily be enabled to pay, and enjoy, in a ſtate of liberty, a comparative ſituation of eaſe and affluence.

It is an article of agreement with theſe deluded victims, that if they are not ſucceſsful in obtaining ſituations, on their own terms, within a certain number of days after their arrival in the country, they are then to be ſold, in order to defray the charges of paſſage, at the diſcretion of the maſter of the veſſel, or the agent to whom he is conſigned in the province.

You are alſo to obſerve, that ſervants imported, even under this favourable deſcription, are rarely permitted to ſet their feet on ſhore, until they have abſolutely formed their reſpective engagements. As ſoon as the ſhip is ſtationed in her birth, planters, mechanics, and others, repair on board; the adventurers of both ſexes are expoſed to view, and very few are happy enough to make their own ſtipulations, ſome very extraordinary qualifications being abſolutely requiſite to obtain this diſtinction; and even when this is obtained, the advantages are by no means equivalent to their ſanguine expectations.

Did this repreſentation agree with the ſtate of things at preſent, and in other ſtates of the union; it would certainly be ſufficient to diſcourage any man from removing to America, who cannot either pay for his own paſſage, or enter into engagements with perſons, who are removing with him, and with whoſe character he is well acquainted.

However,

or, if they have fortunately imbibed habits of honeſty and induſtry, they remove to a diſtant ſituation, where they may hope to remain unknown, and be enabled to purſue with credit every poſſible method of becoming uſeful members of ſociety.

However, the following facts, mentioned by Briſſot, ought not to be overlooked.

The Philadelphians confine not their attention to their brethren; they extend it to ſtrangers; they have formed a ſociety for the aſſiſtance of emigrants who arrive from Germany. A ſimilar one is formed at New-York, called the Hibernian Society, for the ſuccour of emigrants, and procuring them immediate employ.*

It is not every emigrant who ſucceeds; no, it is only the ſober, the honeſt, and induſtrious: happy thoſe to whom this tranſition has ſerved as a powerful ſpur to labour, to proſperity, and to the good eſtabliſhment of children, born in the days of their poverty! and who had no other portion to expect but the rags of their parents, had it not been for their happy emigration. Others, again, have been led aſtray by this enchanting ſcene: their new pride, inſtead of leading them to the fields, has kept them in idleneſs: the idea of poſſeſſing lands is all that ſatisfies them: though ſurrounded with fertility, they have mouldered away their time in inactivity, miſinformed huſbandry, and ineffectual endeavours. How much wiſer, in general, the honeſt Germans than almoſt all other Europeans: they hire themſelves to ſome of their wealthy landſmen, and, in that apprenticeſhip, learn every thing that is neceſſary. They attentively conſider the proſperous induſtry of others, which imprints in their minds a ſtrong deſire of poſſeſſing the ſame advantages. This forcible idea never quits them: they launch forth, and by dint of ſobriety, rigid parſimony, and the moſt perſevering induſtry, they commonly ſucceed.

Whence the difference ariſes I know not; but, out of twelve families of emigrants of each country, generally ſeven Scotch will ſucceed, nine German, and four Iriſh. The Scotch are frugal and laborious, but their wives cannot work ſo hard as German women, who on the contrary vie with their huſbands, and often ſhare with them the moſt ſevere toils of the field, which they underſtand better. They have therefore nothing to ſtruggle againſt but the common caſualties

* Briſſot, page 328.

caſualties of nature. The Iriſh do not proſper ſo well: they love to drink and to quarrel: they are litigious, and ſoon take to the gun, which is the ruin of every thing: they ſeem beſide to labour under a greater degree of ignorance in huſbandry than the others: perhaps it is that their induſtry had leſs ſcope, and was leſs exerciſed at home.

The Scotch, on the contrary, are all induſtrious and ſaving: they want nothing more than a field to exert themſelves in, and they are commonly ſure of ſucceeding. The only difficulty they labour under is, that technical American knowledge which requires ſome time to obtain: it is not eaſy for thoſe who ſeldom ſaw a tree, to conceive how it is to be felled, cut up, and ſplit into rails and poſts.

HISTORY OF ANDREW, THE HEBRIDEAN.

News came, (ſays the American Farmer) that a veſſel was arrived with Scotch emigrants. Mr. C. and I went to the dock to ſee them diſembark. It was a ſcene which inſpired me with a variety of thoughts: here are, ſaid I to my friend, a number of people, driven by poverty, and other adverſe cauſes, to a foreign land, in which they know nobody. The name of a ſtranger, inſtead of implying relief, aſſiſtance, and kindneſs, on the contrary conveys very different ideas. They are now diſtreſſed: their minds are racked by a variety of apprehenſions, fears, and hopes. It was this laſt powerful ſentiment which has brought them here. If they are good people; I pray that heaven may realize them. Whoever were to ſee them, thus gathered again, in five or ſix years, would behold a more pleaſing ſight, to which this would ſerve as a very powerful contraſt. By their honeſty, the vigour of their arms, and the benignity of government, their condition will be greatly improved: they will be well clad, fat, poſſeſſed of that manly confidence which property confers: they will become uſeful citizens. Some of their poſterity may act conſpicuous parts in our future American tranſactions. Moſt of them appeared pale and emaciated, from the length of the paſſage, and the indifferent proviſion on which they had lived. The number of children ſeemed as great as that of the people: they had all paid for being conveyed here. The captain told us they were a quiet, peaceable, and harmleſs, people, who had never

dwelt in cities. This was a valuable cargo: they ſeemed, a few excepted, to be in full vigour of their lives. Several citizens, impelled either by ſpontaneous attachments or motives of humanity, took many of them to their houſes: the city, agreeable to its uſual wiſdom and humanity, ordered them all to be lodged in the barracks, and plenty of proviſions to be given them. My friend pitched upon one alſo and led him to his houſe, with his wife, and a ſon about fourteen years of age. The majority of them had contracted for land the year before, by means of an agent; the reſt depended entirely upon chance, and the one who followed us was of this laſt claſs. Poor man, he ſmiled on receiving the invitation, and gladly accepted it, bidding his wife and ſon do the ſame, in a language which I did not underſtand. He gazed with uninterrupted attention on every thing he ſaw,—the houſes, the inhabitants, the negroes, and carriages: every thing appeared equally new to him, and we went ſlow, in order to give him time to feed on this pleaſing variety. Good God! ſaid he, is this Philadelphia, that bleſſed city of bread and proviſions, of which we have heard ſo much? I am told it was founded the ſame year in which my father was born: why it is finer than Greenock and Glaſgow, which are ten times as old. It is ſo, ſaid my friend to him, and when thee haſt been here a month, thee will ſoon ſee that it is the capital of a fine province, of which thee art going to be a citizen: Greenock enjoys neither ſuch a climate nor ſuch a ſoil. Thus we ſlowly proceeded along, when we met ſeveral large Lancaſter ſix-horſe waggons, juſt arrived from the country. At this ſtupendous ſight he ſtopped ſhort, and with great diffidence aſked us what was the uſe of theſe great moving houſes, and where thoſe big horſes came from? Have you none ſuch at home, I aſked him? Oh no; theſe huge animals would eat all the graſs of our iſland! We at laſt reached my friend's houſe, who, in the glow of well-meant hoſpitality, made them all three ſit down to a good dinner, and gave them as much cider as they could drink. God bleſs the country, and the good people it contains, ſaid, he: this is the beſt meal's victuals I have made a long time.—I thank you kindly.

What part of Scotland doſt thou come from, friend Andrew? ſaid Mr. C. Some of us come from the Main, ſome

ſome from the iſland of Barra, he anſwered, I myſelf am a Barra man. I looked on the map, and, by its latitude, eaſily gueſſed that it muſt be an inhoſpitable climate. What ſort of land have you got there? I aſked him. Bad enough, ſaid he; we have no ſuch trees as I ſee here, no wheat, no kine, no apples. Then, I obſerved, that it muſt be hard for the poor to live. We have no poor, he anſwered, we are all alike, except our laird; but he cannot help every body. Pray what is the name of your laird? Mr. Neiel, ſaid Andrew: the like of him is not to be found in any of the iſles: his forefathers have lived there thirty generations ago, as we are told. Now, gentlemen, you may judge what an ancient family-eſtate it muſt be. But it is cold, the land is thin, and there were too many of us, which are the reaſons that ſome are come to ſeek their fortunes here. Well, Andrew, by what ſtep do you intend to become rich? I do not know, Sir: I am but an ignorant man, a ſtranger beſides:—I muſt rely on the advice of good Chriſtians, they would not deceive me, I am ſure. I have brought with me a character from the Barra miniſter, can it do me any good here? Oh, yes; but your future ſucceſs will depend entirely on your conduct: if you are a ſober man, as the certificate ſays, laborious and honeſt, there is no fear but that you will do well. Have you brought any money with you, Andrew? Yes, Sir, eleven guineas and a half. Upon my word it is a conſiderable ſum for a Barra man! How came you by ſo much money? Why ſeven years ago I received a legacy of thirty-ſeven pounds from an uncle, who loved me much, my wife brought me two guineas, when the laird gave her to me for wife, which I have ſaved ever ſince. I have ſold all I had: I worked in Glaſgow for ſome time. I am glad you are ſo ſaving and prudent: be ſo ſtill: you muſt go and hire yourſelf with ſome good people: what can you do? I can threſh a little, and handle the ſpade. Can you plough? Yes, Sir, with the little breaſt-plough I have brought with me. Theſe won't do here, Andrew; you are an able man; if you are willing you will ſoon learn. I'll tell you what I intend to do: I'll ſend you to my houſe, where you ſhall ſtay two or three weeks, there you muſt exerciſe yourſelf with the axe: that is the principal tool the Americans want, and particularly the back-ſettlers. Can your wife ſpin? Yes, ſhe can. Well then, as ſoon as you are able to handle the axe, you ſhall go and live with Mr.

P. R. a particular friend of mine, who will give you four dollars per month for the firſt ſix, and the uſual price of five as long as you remain with him. I ſhall place your wife in another houſe, where ſhe ſhall receive half a dollar a week for ſpinning, and your ſon a dollar a month to drive the team. You ſhall have beſides good victuals to eat, and good beds to lie on: will all this ſatisfy you, Andrew? He hardly underſtood what I ſaid: the honeſt tears of gratitude fell from his eyes as he looked at me, and its expreſſions ſeemed to quiver on his lips.—Though ſilent, this was ſaying a great deal: there was beſides ſomething extremely moving to ſee a man ſix feet high thus ſhed tears: and they did not leſſen the good opinion I had entertained of him. At laſt he told me, that my offers were more than he deſerved, and that he would firſt begin to work for his victuals. No, no, ſaid I, if you are careful and ſober, and do what you can, you ſhall receive what I told you, after you have ſerved a ſhort apprenticeſhip at my houſe. May God repay you for all your kindneſſes! ſaid Andrew: as long as I live I ſhall thank you, and do what I can for you! A few days after, I ſent them all three to ———, by the return of ſome waggons, that he might have an opportunity of viewing and convincing himſelf of the utility of thoſe machines, which he had at firſt ſo much admired.

Andrew arrived at my houſe a week before I did, and I found my wife, agreeably to my inſtructions, had placed the axe in his hands as his firſt taſk. For ſome time he was very aukward, but he was ſo docile, ſo willing, and grateful, as well as his wife, that I foreſaw he would ſucceed. Agreeably to my promiſe, I put them all with different families, where they were well liked, and all parties were pleaſed. Andrew worked hard, lived well, grew fat, and every Sunday came to pay me a viſit on a good horſe, which Mr. P. R. lent him. Poor man, it took him a long time ere he could ſit on the ſaddle and hold the bridle properly. I believe he had never before mounted ſuch a beaſt: though I did not chooſe to aſk him that queſtion, for fear it might ſuggeſt ſome mortifying ideas. After having been twelve months at Mr. P. R's, and having received his own and his family's wages, which amounted to eighty-four dollars, he came to ſee me on a week-day, and told me, that he was a man of middle age, and would willingly have land of his own, in order to procure him a home, as a ſhelter againſt

old

old age: that, whenever this period ſhould come, his ſon, to whom he would give his land, would then maintain him, and thus live all together: he therefore required my advice and aſſiſtance. I thought his deſire very natural and praiſe-worthy, and told him that I ſhould think of it, but that he muſt remain one month longer with Mr. P. R. who had 3000 rails to ſplit. He immediately conſented. The ſpring was not far advanced enough yet for Andrew to begin clearing any land, even ſuppoſing that he had made a purchaſe; as it is always neceſſary that the leaves ſhould be out, in order that this additional combuſtible may ſerve to burn the heaps of bruſh more readily.

A fews days after, it happened that the whole family of Mr. P. R. went to meeting, and left Andrew to take care of the houſe. While he was at the door, attentively reading the Bible, nine Indians, juſt come from the mountains, ſuddenly made their appearance, and unloaded their packs of furs on the floor of the piazza. Conceive, if you can, what was Andrew's conſternation at this extraordinary ſight! From the ſingular appearance of theſe people, the honeſt Hebridean took them for a lawleſs band come to rob his maſter's houſe. He therefore, like a faithful guardian, precipately withdrew, and ſhut the doors: but, as moſt of our houſes are without locks, he was reduced to the neceſſity of fixing his knife over the latch, and then flew up ſtairs in queſt of a broad ſword he had brought from Scotland. The Indians, who were Mr. P. R.'s particular friends, gueſſed at his ſuſpicions and fears: they forcibly lifted the door, and ſuddenly took poſſeſſion of the houſe, got all the bread and meat they wanted, and ſat themſelves down by the fire. At this inſtant Andrew, with his broad ſword in his hand, entered the room, the Indians earneſtly looking at him, and attentively watching his motions. After a very few reflections, Andrew found that his weapon was uſeleſs, when oppoſed to nine tomahawks. But this did not diminiſh his anger: on the contrary, it grew greater, on obſerving the calm impudence with which they were devouring the family-proviſions. Unable to reſiſt, he called them names in broad Scotch, and ordered them to deſiſt and begone; to which the Indians (as they told me afterwards) replied in their equally broad idiom. It muſt have been a moſt unintelligible altercation between this honeſt Barra man

man and nine Indians who did not much care for any thing he could ſay. At laſt he ventured to lay his hands on one of them, in order to turn him out of the houſe. Here Andrew's fidelity got the better of his prudence; for the Indian, by his motions, threatened to ſcalp him, while the reſt gave the war-hoop. This horrid noiſe ſo effectually frightened poor Andrew, that unmindful of his courage, of his broad ſword, and his intentions, be ruſhed out, left them maſters of the houſe, and diſappeared. I have heard one of the Indians ſay ſince, that he never laughed ſo heartily in life. Andrew, at a diſtance, ſoon recovered from the fears which had been inſpired by this infernal yell, and thought of no other remedy than to go to the meeting-houſe, which was about two miles diſtant. In the eagerneſs of his honeſt intentions, with looks of affright ſtill marked on his countenance, he called Mr. P. R. out, and told him with great vehemence of ſtyle, that nine monſters were come to his houſe—ſome blue, ſome red, and ſome black; that they had little axes in their hands, out of which they ſmoked; and that, like highlanders, they had no breeches; that they were devouring all his victuals; and that God only knew what they would do more. Pacify yourſelf, ſaid Mr. P. R. my houſe is as ſafe with theſe people as if I was there myſelf. As for the victuals, they are heartily welcome, honeſt Andrew: they are not people of much ceremony: they help themſelves thus whenever they are among their friends: I do ſo too in their whigwhams, whenever I go to their village: you had better therefore ſtep in and hear the remainder of the ſermon, and when the meeting is over we will go back in the waggon together.

At their return, Mr. P. R. who ſpeaks the Indian language very well, explained the whole matter: the Indians renewed their laugh, and ſhook hands with honeſt Andrew, whom they made to ſmoke out of their pipes; and thus peace was made, and ratified, according to the Indian cuſtom, by the calumet.

Soon after this adventure, the time approached when I had promiſed Andrew my beſt aſſiſtance to ſettle him. For that purpoſe I went to Mr. A. V. in the county of ———, who, I was informed, had purchaſed a track of land contigious to ——— ſettlement. I gave him a faithful detail of the progreſs Andrew had made in the rural arts,—of

his

his honeſty, ſobriety, and gratitude; and preſſed him to ſell him a hundred acres. This I cannot comply with, ſaid Mr. A. V. but at the ſame time I will do better. I love to encourage honeſt Europeans as much as you do, and to ſee them proſper: you tell me he has but one ſon: I will leaſe them an hundred acres for any term of years you pleaſe, and make it more valuable to your Scotchman than if he was poſſeſſed of the fee ſimple. By that means he may, with that little money he has, buy a plough, a team, and ſome ſtock: he will not be incumbered with debts and mortgages: what he raiſes will be his own. Had he two or or three ſons as able as himſelf; then I ſhould think it more eligible for him to purchaſe the fee ſimple. I join with you in opinion, and will bring Andrew along with me in a few days.

Well, honeſt Andrew, ſaid Mr. A. V. in conſideration of your good name, I will let you have a hundred acres of good arable land, that ſhall be laid out along a new road: there is a bridge already erected on the creek that paſſes through the land, and a fine ſwamp of about twenty acres. Theſe are my terms: I cannot ſell, but I will leaſe you the quantity that Mr. James, your friend, has aſked: the firſt ſeven years you ſhall pay no rent: whatever you ſow and reap, and plant and gather, ſhall be entirely your own: neither the king, government, nor church, will have any claim on your future property: the remaining part of the time you muſt give me twelve dollars and a half a year: and that is all you will have to pay me. Within the three firſt years you muſt plant fifty apple trees, and clear ſeven acres of ſwamp within the firſt part of the leaſe: it will be your own advantage: whatever you do more, within that time, I will pay you for it, at the common rate of the country. The term of the leaſe ſhall be thirty years. How do you like it, Andrew? Oh, Sir, it is very good; but I am afraid, that the king, or his miniſters, or the governor, or ſome of our great men, will come and take the land from me: your ſon may ſay to me, by and by, this is my father's land, Andrew, you muſt quit it. No, no, ſaid Mr. A. V. there is no ſuch danger: the king and his miniſters are too juſt to take the labour of a poor ſettler: here we have no great men, but what are ſubordinate to our laws. But, to calm all your fears, I will give you a leaſe, ſo that none can

make

make you afraid. If ever you are diſſatisfied with the land, a jury of your own neighbourhood ſhall value all your improvements, and you ſhall be paid agreeable to their verdict. You may ſell the leaſe: or, if you die, you may previouſly diſpoſe of it as if the land was your own. Expreſſive, yet inarticulate, joy was mixed in his countenance, which ſeemed impreſſed with aſtoniſhment and confuſion. Do you underſtand me well? ſaid Mr. A. V. No, Sir, replied Andrew, I know nothing of what you mean about leaſe, improvement, will, jury, &c. That is honeſt, we will explain theſe things to you by and by. It muſt be confeſſed that thoſe were hard words, which he had never heard in his life: for, by his own account, the ideas they convey would be totally uſeleſs in the iſland of Barra. No wonder, therefore, that he was embarraſſed: for how could the man, who had hardly a will of his own ſince he was born, imagine he could have one after his death? How could the perſon, who never poſſeſſed any thing, conceive that he could extend his new dominion over this land, even after he ſhould be laid in his grave? For my part, I think Andrew's amazement did not imply any extraordinary degree of ignorance: he was an actor introduced upon a new ſcene, it required ſome time, ere he could reconcile himſelf to the part he was to perform. However, he was ſoon enlightened, and introduced into thoſe myſteries with which we native Americans are but too well acquainted.

Here then is honeſt Andrew, inveſted with every municipal advantage they confer: become a freeholder, poſſeſſed of a vote, of a place of reſidence, a citizen of the province of Pennſylvania. Andrew's original hopes and the diſtant proſpects he had formed in the iſland of Barra, were at the eve of being realized: we therefore can eaſily forgive him a few ſpontaneous ejaculations, which would be uſeleſs to repeat. The ſhort tale is eaſily told: few words are ſufficient to deſcribe the ſudden change of ſituation: but in his mind it was gradual, and took him above a week before he could be ſure, that, without diſburſing the money, he could poſſeſs lands. Soon after he prepared himſelf: I lent him a barrel of pork, and 200lb. weight of meal, and made him purchaſe what was neceſſary beſides.

He ſet out, and hired a room in the houſe of a ſettler, who lived the moſt contiguous to his own land. His firſt work

work was to clear ſome acres of ſwamp, that he might have a ſupply of hay the following year for his two horſes and cows. From the firſt day he began to work he was indefatigable; his honeſty procured him friends, and his induſtry the eſteem of his new neighbours. One of them offered him two acres of cleared land, whereon he might plant corn, pompions, ſquaſhes, and a few potatoes, that very ſeaſon. It is aſtoniſhing how quick men will learn when they work for themſelves. I ſaw with pleaſure, two months after, Andrew holding a two-horſe plough, and tracing his furrows quite ſtraight: thus the ſpade-man of the iſland of Barra was become the tiller of American ſoil. Well done, ſaid I, Andrew, well done; I ſee that God ſpeeds and directs your works; I ſee proſperity delineated in all your furrows and head-lands. Raiſe this crop of corn with attention and care, and then you will be maſter of the art.

As he had neither mowing nor reaping to do that year, I told him that the time was come to build his houſe; and that, for the purpoſe, I would myſelf invite the neighbourhood to a frolic; that thus he would have a large dwelling erected, and ſome upland cleared, in one day. Mr. P. R. his old friend, came at the time appointed, with all his hands, and brought victuals in plenty: I did the ſame. About forty people repaired to the ſpot; the ſongs and merry ſtories went round the woods from cluſter to cluſter, as the people had gathered to their different work; trees fell on all ſides; buſhes were cut up and heaped; and, while many were thus employed, others with their teams hauled the big logs to the ſpot which Andrew had pitched upon for the erection of his new dwelling. We all dined in the woods; in the afternoon the logs were placed with ſkids and the uſual contrivances. Thus the rude houſe was raiſed, and above two acres of land cut up, cleared, and heaped.

Whilſt all theſe different operations were performing, Andrew was abſolutely incapable of working; it was to him the moſt ſolemn holiday he had ever ſeen; it would have been ſacrilegious in him to have defiled it with menial labour. Poor man, he ſanctified it with joy and thankſgiving, and honeſt libations!—he went from one to the other with the bottle in his hand, preſſing every body to drink, and drinking himſelf to ſhew the example. He ſpent the whole day in ſmiling, laughing, and utering monoſyllables,

His wife and ſon were there alſo; but as they could not underſtand the language, their pleaſure muſt have been altogether that of the imagination. The powerful lord, the wealthy merchant, on ſeeing the ſuperb manſion finiſhed, never can feel half the joy and real happineſs which was felt and enjoyed on that day by this honeſt Hebridean, though this new dwelling, erected in the midſt of the woods, was nothing more than a ſquare incloſure, compoſed of twenty four large clumſy logs, let in at the ends. When the work was finiſhed, the company made the woods reſound with the noiſe of their three cheers, and the honeſt wiſhes they formed for Andrew's proſperty. He could ſay nothing; but, with thankful tears, he ſhook hands with them all. Thus, from the firſt day he had landed, Andrew marched towards this important event: this memorable day made the ſun ſhine on that land on which he was to ſow wheat and other grain. What ſwamp he had cleared lay before his door; the eſſence of future bread, milk, and meat, were ſcattered all round him. Soon after he hired a carpenter, who put on a roof and laid the floors; in a week more the houſe was properly plaſtered and the chimney finiſhed. He moved into it, and purchaſed two cows, which found plenty of food in the woods; his hogs had the ſame advantage. That very year, he and his ſon ſowed three buſhels of wheat, from which he reaped ninety-one and a half; for I had ordered him to keep an exact account of all he ſhould raiſe. His firſt crop of other corn would have been as good, had it not been for the ſquirrels, which were enemies not to be diſperſed by the broad ſword. The fourth year I took an inventory of the wheat this man poſſeſſed, which I ſend you. Soon after, farther ſettlements were made on that road, and Andrew, inſtead of being the laſt man towards the wilderneſs, found himſelf, in a few years, in the middle of a numerous ſociety. He helped others as generouſly as others had helped him; and I have dined many times at his table with ſeveral of his neighbours. The ſecond year he was made overſeer of the road, and ſerved on two petty juries, performing as a citizen all the duties required of him. The hiſtoriographer of ſome great prince or general does not bring his hero victorious, to the end of a ſucceſsful campaign, with one half of the heart-felt pleaſure with which I have conducted Andrew to the

ſituation

ſituation he now enjoys: he is independent and eaſy. Triumph and military honours do not always imply thoſe two bleſſings. He is unincumbered with debts, ſervices, rents, or any other dues: the ſucceſſes of a campaign, the laurels of war, muſt be purchaſed at the deareſt rate, which makes every cool, reflecting, citizen to tremble and ſhudder. By the literal account, hereunto annexed, you will eaſily be made acquainted with the happy effects which conſtantly flow, in this country, from ſobriety and induſtry, when united with good land and freedom.

The account of the property he acquired with his own hands and thoſe of his ſon, in four years, is as under:

	Dollars.
The value of his improvements and leaſe - - -	225
Six cows, at 13 dollars - - - - - - - - - -	78
Two breeding mares - - - - - - - - - - -	50
The reſt of the ſtock - - - - - - - - - -	100
Seventy-three buſhels of wheat - - - - - -	66
Money due to him on notes - - - - - - - -	43
Pork and beef in the cellar - - - - - - - -	28
Wool and flax - - - - - - - - - - - - -	19
Ploughs and other utenſils of huſbandry - - - -	31
240l. Pennſylvania currency.—Dollars	640

An account of expences, &c. in ſettling.

When ſettlers are poſſeſſed of a tolerable ſum of money, as from one hundred to two hundred pounds, or if they begin with from two to ſix or ſeven hundred, they reap great advantages from the plenty of land and the neceſſaries of life: for as their money goes ſo much farther; they are able to live much better, and in all reſpects more comfortably than upon equal ſums in Europe. That this is the caſe will be ſeen from the following account of a new ſettlement formed on the river Skuylkill, between 30 and 40 miles beyond Reading, near the Kittalanny mountains, in one of the moſt healthy and beautiful countries in Pennſylvania. The tract of land was 5000 acres, which being

part of a large grant not ſettled, were purchaſed. The perſon who ſettled here went from the Weſt of England, his whole fortune being twelve hundred pounds: it was ſome years after the event that this account was taken; but tho' it may not be minutely accurate, yet it is ſufficiently to explain the expences of forming a ſettlement, and alſo the advantages of laying out ſuch a ſum of money.

Freight and expences of three perſons from Briſtol,	£. 57
Expences of a reſidence at Philadelphia for about half a year,	25
Purchaſe of 5000 acres	267
N. B. A part of it unprofitable waſte.	
Building a very neat houſe fit for a ſmall family; the expreſſion ſuch, as in England, would let for 20l. a year.	96
Furniture,	90
Barn, ſtables, and other offices,	22
Two negroes,*	56
Wages for five years, of ſix German ſervants bought,§	120
Cloathing and expences one year,	32
Implements of huſbandry	70
A boat	10
Arms, ammunition and ſundries	9
A year's houſe-keeping and family expences	112
Live ſtock, £.123, viz. 8 horſes, at 4l.	32
10 Cows, at 3l.	30
30 Young cattle, at 20s	30
Carried forward	£.1058

* Laws for the abolition of ſlavery, have ſince been paſſed in Pennſylvania and other ſtates.

§ They have throughout the ſtate, the ſame ſort of ſervants that perform work in England, that is, hired by the year, in which caſe, they are waſhed, lodged, and boarded, but find their own cloathes, an able bodied man, in huſbandry, will get from 10l. to 16l. a year ſterling. Maids will get ſo high as 5l. to 7l. Another ſort of white ſervants, which are unknown in Britain, are the new ſettlers that are poor. Very many of theſe cannot even pay their paſſage from Europe, which amounts to 10l. ſterling, and agree therefore with the captain of the ſhip, that he ſhall ſell them for a certain number of years to be ſervants, in which caſe the farmers buy them, that is, pay their freight, &c. and this uſually puts ſomething alſo in the captain's pocket, beyond what he would otherwiſe have. If the paſſenger has ſome money, but not enough, he is then ſold for a ſhorter time to make up this ſum.

Brought forward		£.1058
70 Swine - - - -		16
50 Sheep - - - -		10
Poultry - - - - -		5
Caſh reſerved for feeding the land, orchards, gardens, and incidental expences -		111
		£.1200

The annual expences of the family, &c. were afterwards:

	l.	s	d.
Labour, in cloathing negroes, wages paid (beſides the ſix Germans) and labourers;	27	10	0
Houſe-keeping and family expences, -	60	0	0
Repairs of implements and new ones bought,	16	10	0
Expences in building and additions to furniture, &c. - - - - - -	20	0	0
Province taxes, &c. - - - - -	11	11	0
Sundry expences. - - - - -	20	0	0
	£.155	11	0
To which ſhould be added intereſt of 1200l. at 5 per cent. - - - - -	60	0	0
Total	215	11	0

The product was extremely various, but for ſeveral years it ran nearly as follows, none being reckoned but what was ſold off the plantation, the increaſe of cattle was all the time conſiderable, beſides the family living off the land; the 60l. for houſe-keeping being only for manufactures, India goods, rum, &c.

	l.	s.	d.
220 quarters of wheat, - - - -	220	0	0
40 quarters of Indian corn, - - -	14	0	0
100 quarters of barley, peaſe, and beans,	46	0	0
Product of cattle, - - - - -	34	0	0
Fruit and cyder, - - - - -	10	0	0
Sundry ſorts of lumber, - - -	13	0	0
Carried forward	£.337	0	0

Value of Product brought forward	£.337	0	0
Expences, - - - - - - -	215	0	0
Neat profit. - - - - - -	£.122	0	0

Which with the 5 per cent is 182l. which on 1200l. is 15 per cent. This appears to me to be very conſiderable, for beſides this amount of profit, there is to be reckoned the increaſing value of the eſtate, from buildings, fruit-trees, improvements, and the ſtock of cattle, which on all American farms preſently quadruple their numbers. What theſe articles amounted to, cannot be ſaid, but muſt certainly be conſiderable: this circumſtance with that of living in ſo plentiful and agreeable a manner, are the great advantages of this country. One point is however to be attended to, which is the ability of employing the profit made in increaſing the buſineſs, hiring more ſervants and breaking up more land, which would preſently increaſe the profit conſiderably.

I am of opinion that 15 per cent is much exceeded by many farmers in England, upon a capital of 1200l; but they do not beſides, live in the manner of the Pennſylvanian planter, who has at leaſt the advantages in houſekeeping that are enjoyed in England by a country gentleman of four hundred pounds a year: this makes a vaſt difference: and the Britiſh farmer lies under the diſadvantage, like all his brethren, of not being able to increaſe his buſineſs: but what an amazing advantage compared with this, is the cultivated ſpot being in the midſt of 5000 acres all belonging to the planter, who enlarges his improvements gradually as ſuits him! This can no where be had in a country that is all parcelled out into eſtates, except a purchaſe is made of a tract of waſte land; which is of very different price in Britain and America.

Another account I gained of a new ſettled plantation, was one of a much ſmaller ſcale. It was of 300 acres of waſte,

	l.	s.	d.
Patent fees on the grant, - - - -	30	0	0
Buildings, - - - - - -	45	0	0
Implements, - - - - - -	17	10	0
Two ſervants bought, - - - -	26	0	0
Carried forward	118	10	0

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	118	10	0
Houſe-keeping, &c.	36	0	0
Furniture,	25	0	0
Orchard and ſeed,	13	10	0

	l	s.	d.			
2 horſes, at 3l. 10s.	7	0	0			
4 cows, at 2l. 10s.	10	0	0			
10 ſwine, at 5s.	2	10	0			
Poultry	0	10	0			
				20	0	0
£.				213	0	0

The annual expences were reckoned.

	l.	s.	d.
Taxes and repairs,	3	0	0
Implements,	5	10	0
Wages and cloathing,	16	0	0
Houſekeeping, &c.	27	0	0
	51	10	0

The products annually ſold in corn and lumber amounted to about 127l. This is very conſiderable, but the planter and a ſon both worked almoſt as hard as his ſervants. In a few years he got almoſt the whole grant into culture; purchaſed more land, had near a dozen ſervants, and above 200 head of cattle. Such a riſe is not to be experienced in cultivated countries.

In no territory in the world, I apprehend, can a man with two or three hundred pounds, enter into huſbandry, with ſuch a proſpect of making a ſmall fortune: in England, the ſum is nothing; but where there is ſuch a plenty of freſh land to be taken up, the caſe is different: a man's expences are few, he is enabled to ſave ſomething every year, and every ſhilling he ſaves, he can throw into an increaſe of culture, which is the greateſt inducement to induſtry in the world.*

An

* American Huſbandry, vol. 1, p 191, &c.

An European when he firſt arrives, ſeems limited in his intentions as well as in his views; but here ſuddenly alters his ſcale: two hundred miles formerly appeared a very great diſtance, it is now but a trifle: he no ſooner breathes our air than he forms ſchemes, and embarks in deſigns he never would have thought of in his own country. There the plentitude of ſociety confines many uſeful ideas, and often extinguiſhes the moſt laudable ſchemes which here ripen into maturity. Thus Europeans become Americans.

But how is this accompliſhed in that croud of low indigent people, who flock here every year from all parts of Europe? I will tell you; they no ſooner arrive than they immediately feel the good effects of that plenty of proviſions we poſſeſs: they fare on our beſt food, and are kindly entertained: their talents, character, and peculiar induſtry, are immediately inquired into: they find countrymen every where diſſeminated, let them come from whatever part of Europe. Let me ſelect one as an epitome of the reſt: he is hired, he goes to work, and works moderately: inſtead of being employed by a haughty perſon, he finds himſelf with his equal, placed at the ſubſtantial table of the farmer, or elſe at an inferior one as good: his wages are high, his bed is not like that bed of ſorrow on which he uſed to lie; if he behaves with propriety, and is faithful, he is careſſed, and becomes as it were a member of the family. He begins to feel the effects of a ſort of reſurrection: hitherto he had not lived, but ſimply vegetated: he now feels himſelf a man, becauſe he is treated as ſuch: the laws of his own country had overlooked him in his inſignificancy; the laws of this cover him with their mantle. Judge what an alteration there muſt ariſe in the mind and the thoughts of this man: he begins to forget his former his ſervitude and dependence: his heart involuntary ſwells and glows: this firſt ſwell inſpires him with thoſe new thoughts which conſtitute an American. What love can he entertain for a country where his exiſtence was a burthen to him? If he is a generous good man; the love of this new adoptive parent will ſink deep into his heart. He looks around, and ſees many a proſperous perſon, who, but a few years before, was as poor as himſelf. This encourages him much: he begins to form ſome little ſcheme, the firſt, alas! he ever formed in his life. If he is wiſe, he thus ſpends two or three years,

in

in which time he acquires knowledge, the uſe of tools, the modes of working the lands, felling trees, &c. This prepares the foundation of a good name, the moſt uſeful acquiſition he can make. He is encouraged: he has gained friends: he is adviſed and directed: he feels bold: he purchaſes ſome land: he gives all the money he has brought over, as well as what he has earned, and truſts to the God of harveſts for the diſcharge of the reſt. His good name procures him credit: he is now poſſeſſed of the deed, conveying to him and his poſterity the fee ſimple and abſolute property of two hundred acres of land, ſituated on ſuch a river. What an epocha in this man's life! From nothing, to ſtart into being; from a ſervant, to the rank of a maſter: from being the ſlave of ſome deſpotic prince, to become a free man, inveſted with lands, to which every municipal bleſſing is annexed! What a change indeed! It is in conſequence of that change that he becomes an American. Ye poor Europeans, ye, who ſweat, and work for the great: ye, who are obliged to give ſo many ſheaves to the church, ſo many to your lords, ſo many to your government, and have hardly any left for yourſelves,—ye, who are held in leſs eſtimation than favourite hunters or uſeleſs lap-dogs,—ye, who only breathe the air of nature, becauſe it cannot be witholden from you; it is here that ye can conceive the poſſibility of thoſe feelings I have been deſcribing; it is here the laws of naturalization invite every one to partake of our great labours and felicity, to till unrented, untaxed, lands!*

Of the ſecurity of American liberty.

There are ſeveral circumſtances which encourage us to indulge the hope that America will preſerve her freedom. (1.) Her government is formed more upon the purely repreſentative plan than any governments which were before known. It cheriſhes not the ſeeds of death, like governments, in which there is a mixture of ariſtocracy, or of hereditary monarchy. (2.) The people being ſcattered over a large tract of country, are more likely to retain their virtue. (3.) Property will always be more equally diſtributed

* American Farmer, page 72.

in conſequence of her having rejected the law of primogeniture. This will prevent the overbearing influence of great families. (4.) A knowledge of the theory of government is generally diffuſed. It is an object with the government to enlighten the people. What Morſe ſays of New England, is appliacable to other ſtates.

Their education, laws and ſituation, ſerve to inſpire them with high notions of liberty. Their jealouſy is awakened at the firſt motion toward an invaſion of their rights. They are indeed often jealous to exceſs; a circumſtance which is a fruitful ſource of imaginary grievances, and of innumerable groundleſs ſuſpicions, and unjuſt complaints againſt government. But theſe ebullitions of jealouſy, though cenſurable and productive of ſome political evils, ſhew that the eſſence of true liberty exiſts in New England; for jealouſy is the guardian of liberty, and a characteriſtic of free republicans. A law, reſpecting the deſcent of eſtates which are generally held in fee ſimple, which for ſubſtance is the ſame in all the New England ſtates, is the chief foundation and protection of this liberty. By this law, the poſſeſſions of the father are to be equally divided among all the children, except the eldeſt ſon, who has a double portion. In this way is preſerved that happy mediocrity among the people, which, by introducing œconomy and induſtry, removes from them temptations to luxury, and forms them to habits of ſobriety and temperance. At the ſame time, their induſtry and frugality exempt them from want, and from the neceſſity of ſubmitting to any encroachment on their liberties.

In New England learning is more generally diffuſed among all ranks of people than in any other part of the globe; ariſing from the excellent eſtabliſhment of ſchools in every townſhip.

Another very valuable ſource of information to the people is the newſpapers, of which not leſs than thirty thouſand are printed every week in New England, and circulated in almoſt every town and village in the country.

A perſon of mature age, who cannot both read and write, is rarely to be found. By means of this general eſtabliſhment of ſchools, the extenſive circulation of newſpapers, and the conſequent ſpread of learning, every townſhip throughout the country is furniſhed with men capable of conducting

the

the affairs of their town with judgment and diſcretion. Theſe men are the channels of political information to the lower claſs of people; if ſuch a claſs may be ſaid to exiſt in New England, where every man thinks himſelf at leaſt as good as his neighbour, and believes that all mankind are, or ought to be, equal. The people from their childhood form habits of canvaſſing public affairs, and commence politicians. This naturally leads them to be very inquiſitive. It is with knowledge as with riches, the more a man has, the more he wiſhes to obtain; his deſire has no bound.

The people of New England generally obtain their eſtates by hard and perſevering labour. They of conſequence know their value, and ſpend with frugality. Yet in no country do the indigent and unfortunate fare better. Their laws oblige every town to provide a competent maintainance for their poor, and the neceſſitous ſtranger is protected, and relieved from the humane inſtitutions. It may in truth be ſaid, thatin no part of the world are men happier, better furniſhed with the neceſſaries and conveniencies of life, or more independent than the farmers in New England. As the great body of the people are hardy, independent freeholders, their manners are, as they ought to be, congenial to their employment, plain, ſimple, and unpoliſhed.

As the people, by repreſentation, make their own laws and appoint their own officers, they cannot be oppreſſed: and living under governments, which have few lucrative places, they have few motives to bribery, corrupt canvaſſings, or intrigue. Real abilities and a moral character unblemiſhed, are the qualifications requiſite in the view of moſt people for officers of public truſt. The expreſſion of a wiſh to be promoted, is the direct way to be diſappointed.*

In his account of New York, after mentioning an act for dividing the ſtate into counties and townſhips, and for appointing the public officers, he ſays, I cannot but notice, with pleaſure, the happy tendency of this act, to diſſeminate through the ſtate ſuch information and ſuch principles as are calculated to cheriſh the ſpirit of freedom, and to ſupport our republican government. The frequent collection of the people in town-meetings makes them acquainted with each other, and aſſimilates their ideas and their manners:

* Morſe, page 249.

ners. Their being inveſted with power, makes them feel their importance, and rouſes their ambition.—The town meetings will be a ſchool, in which all the free citizens of the ſtate may learn how to tranſact public buſineſs with propriety, and in which they may qualify themſelves for the higher offices of the ſtate.—The number of public offices will be increaſed, without increaſing the expences of the ſtate; and as the deſire of promotion is innate in human nature, and as ambition to poſſeſs the requiſite qualifications commonly accompanies this deſire, the probability is, that the number of perſons qualified for public offices will be increaſed, and of courſe the number of good citizens proportionably multiplied, and the ſubordinate civil affairs of the ſtate more faithfully and more regularly tranſacted.§

There is an obſervation of Briſſot's worthy of attention. I cannot, ſays he, leave this ſubject without indulging one reflection, which appears to me important. Liberty, either political or individual, cannot exiſt a long time without perſonal independence. There can be no independence without a property, a profeſſion, a trade, or an honeſt induſtry, which may inſure againſt want and dependence.

I aſſnre you that the Americans are and will be for a long time free: it is becauſe nine tenths of them live by agriculture: and when there ſhall be five hundred millions of men in America, all may be proprietors.

We are not in that happy ſituation in France: the productive lands in France amount to fifty millions of acres: this, equally divided, would be two acres to a perſon: theſe two acres would not be ſufficient for his ſubſiſtence: the nature of things calls a great number of the French to live in cities.*

An ACT *for eſtabliſhing* RELIGIOUS FREEDOM, *paſſed in the Aſſembly of Virginia in the beginning of the year* 1786.

Well aware that Almighty God hath created the mind free; that all attempt to influence it by temporal puniſhments or burthens, or by civil incapacitations, tend only to beget habits of hypocriſy and meanneſs, and are a departure from the plan of the Holy Author of our religion, who

§ Morſe, page 249. * Briſſot, p. xxi.

who, being Lord both of body and mind, yet chooſe not to propagate it by coercions on either, as was in his Almighty power to do; that the impious preſumption of legiſlators and rulers, civil as well as eccleſiaſtical, who, being themſelves but fallible and uninſpired men have aſſumed dominion over the faith of others, ſetting up their own opinions and modes of thinking as the only true and infallible, and as ſuch endeavouring to impoſe them on others, hath eſtabliſhed and maintained falſe religions over the greateſt part of the world, and through all time; That to compel a man to furniſh contributions of money for the propagation of opinions which he diſbelieves, is ſinful and tyrannical; that even the forcing him to ſupport this or that teacher of his own religious perſuaſion, is depriving him of the comfortable liberty of giving his contributions to the particular paſtor whoſe morals he would make his pattern, and whoſe powers he feels moſt perſuaſive to righteouſneſs, and is withdrawing from the miniſtry thoſe temporal rewards, which, proceding from an approbation of their perſonal conduct, are an additional incitement to earneſt and unremitting labours for the inſtruction of mankind; that our civil rights have no dependence on our opinions in phyſics or geometry; that therefore the proſcribing any citizen as unworthy the public confidence by laying upon him an incapacity of being called to offices of truſt and emolument, unleſs he profeſs or renounce this or that religious opinion, is depriving him injuriouſly of thoſe privileges and advantages to which in common with his fellow citizens he has a natural right; that it tends alſo to corrupt the principles of that very religion it is meant to encourage, by bribing, with a monopoly of worldly honours and emoluments, thoſe who will externally profeſs and conform to it; that though indeed theſe are criminal who do not withſtand ſuch temptation, yet neither are thoſe innocent who lay the bait in their way; that to ſuffer the civil magiſtrate to introduce his powers into the field of opinion, and to reſtrain the profeſſion or propagation of principles, on ſuppoſition of their ill tendency, is a dangerous fallacy, which at once deſtroys all religious liberty, becauſe he being of courſe judge of that tendency, will make his opinions the rule of judgment, and approve or condemn the ſentiments of others only as they ſhall ſquare with or differ from his own; that it is time enough

enough for the rightful purpoſes of civil government for its officers to interfere when principles break out into overt acts againſt peace and good order; and finally, that truth is great and will prevail if left to herſelf, that ſhe is the proper and ſufficient antagoniſt to error, and has nothing to fear from the conflict, unleſs by human interpoſition diſarmed of her natural weapons, free argument and debate, errors ceaſing to be dangerous when it is permitted freely to contradict them:

Be it therefore enacted by the General Aſſembly, That no man ſhall be compelled to frequent or ſupport any religious worſhip, place or miniſtry whatſoever, nor ſhall be enforced, reſtrained, moleſted, or burthened in his body or goods, nor ſhall otherwiſe ſuffer on account of his religious opinians or belief; but that all men ſhall be free to profeſs, and by argument to maintain, their opinions in matters of religion, and that the ſame ſhall in no wiſe diminiſh, enlarge, or affect their civil capacities.

And though we well know that this Aſſembly, elected by the people for the ordinary purpoſes of legiſlation only, have no power to reſtrain the acts of ſucceeding Aſſemblies, conſtituted with powers equal to our own, and that therefore to declare this act irrevocable, would be of no effect in law; yet we are free to declare, and do declare, that the rights hereby aſſerted are of the natural rights of mankind, and that if any act ſhall be hereafter paſſed to repeal the preſent, or to narrow its operation, ſuch act will be an infringement of natural right.*

The following Account of the EXPORTATIONS AND MANUFACTURES of America, is given by Briſſot.

"If any thing can give an idea of the high degree of proſperity, to which theſe confederated republics are making rapid ſtrides; it is the contemplation of theſe two ſubjects. It is impoſſible to enumerate all the articles to which they have turned their attention: almoſt one-half of which were unknown before the war. Among the principal ones are ſhip-building, flour, rice, tobacco, manufactures in woollen, linen, hemp, and cotton: the fiſheries, oils, forges, [illegible] the different

* Jefferſon, page 379, &c.

different articles in iron and ſteel; inſtruments of agriculture, nails, leather, and the numerous objects in which they are employed; paper, paſteboard, parchment, printing, pot-aſh, pearl-aſh, hats of all qualities, ſhip-timber, and other wood of conſtruction; cabinet work, cordage, cables, carriages; works in braſs, copper, and lead; glaſs of different kinds; gunpowder, cheeſe, butter, callicoes, printed linen, indigo, furrs, &c. Ship-building is one of the moſt profitable branches of buſineſs in America. They built ſhips here before the war; but they were not permitted to manufacture the articles neceſſary to equip them: every article is now made in the country. A fine ſhip, called the *Maſſachuſetts*, of eight hundred tons, belong to Mr. Shaw, had its ſails and cordage wholly from the manufacture of Boſton; this ſingle eſtabliſhment gives already two thouſand yards of ſail-cloth a week.

Breweries augment every where, and take place of the fatal diſtilleries. There are no leſs than fourteen good breweries in Philadelpoia. The infant woollen manufactory at Hartford, from September 1788, to September 1789, gave about five thouſand yards of cloth, ſome of which ſells at five dollars a yard: another at Watertown, in Maſſachuſetts, promiſes equal ſucceſs, and engages the farmers to multiply their ſheep.

Cotton ſucceeds equally well. The ſpinning machines of Arkwright are well known here, and are made in the country.

We have juſtly remarked in our work of the United States, that nature invites the Americans in the labours of the forge, by the profuſe manner in which ſhe has covered their ſoil with wood, and interſperſed it with metal and coals. Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, and Delaware, make annually three hundred and fifty tons of ſteel, and ſix hundred tons of nails and nail rods. Theſe articles are already exported from America; as are machines for carding wool, and cotton, particularly common cards, which are cheaper than the Engliſh, and of a ſuperior quality. In theſe three States are ſixty-three paper-mills, which manufacture annually to the amount of 250,000 dollars. The State of Connecticut laſt year made five thouſand reams, which might be worth nine thouſand dollars.

The

The prodigious conſumption of all kinds of glaſs, multiplies the eſtabliſhment of glaſs works. The one on the Potowmack employs five hundred perſons. They have begun with ſucceſs, at Philadelphia, the printing of callicoes, cotton, and linen. Sugar refiners are increaſing every where. In Pennſylvania are twenty-one powder-mills, which are ſuppoſed to produce annually 625 tons of gunpowder.

Among the principal articles of exportation are wheat and flour. To form an idea of the augmentation of exports in the article of flour, take the following facts: Philadelphia exported in the year 1786 - 150,000 barrels
1787 - 202,000
1788 - 250,000
1789 - 360,000

Many well informed men in America, have written different pamphlets on the augmentation of the commerce and manufactures in the United States, which deſerve attention; ſuch as "*Enquiries into the Principles of a commercial Syſtem. By Tench Coxe.*" "*Letter on the Work of Lord Sheffield. By Mr. Bingham.*" "*National Arithmetic. By Mr. Swan,*" author of the work cited in my laſt letter.*

Exports from Philadelphia in the years 1765, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1784, 1787.

	1765	1771	1772	1773	1784	1787
Buſhels of wheat	367,522	51,699	92,012	182,391	24,490	32,957
Barrels of flour	148,887	252,744	284,872	265,967	201,365	193,720
Barrels of bread	34,736	38,320	50,504	48,183	28,525	26,953
M. ſtaves and heading	4,270	6,188	5,867	5,141	4,083	4,333
M. ſhingles	2,114	1,937	1,765	5,254		
Buſhels of Indian corn	60,206	259,441	159,625	179,217	73,527	193,943
Tons of iron	1,695	2,358	2,205	1,564	1,144	1,197
Boxes of ſoap	1,644	2,936	3,231	3,743	1,733	1,544
M. hoops	97	195	978	1,245		319
Hhds. of tobacco	16					4,808
M. boards & ſcantling	783	1,724	4,075	3,309	3,098	2,625
Barrels of beer	1,288	1,236	1,798	1,394		604
Kegs of ſtarch	238	349	1,033	700		220
Buſhels of flax-ſeed	87,681	110,412	85,764	68,681	71,592	98,012
						Packages

* Briſſot, page 465.

	1765.	1771.	1772.	1773.	1784.	1787.
Packages of fur & ſkins	64					314
Pounds of do.		902	1,200	40		
Barrels of bees-wax	35					161
Hogſheads of do.						170
Pounds of ditto		29,261	50,140	64,546	46,585	1,347
Firkins of lard	199	399	734	732	507	2,532
Firkins of butter	1,501					
Barrels of beef & pork	7,254	5,059	3,849	8,587	2,354	4,160
Barrels of hams		778	782	1,062		1,062
Barrels of naval ſtores		6,050	6,989	7,663		13,172
Walnut logs		63	204	79		
Tons of lignum vitæ		24	42	30		
Feet of mahogany		108,441	142,962	63,255		
Tons of logwood		169	425	195		
Cheſts of deer ſkins		93	164	37		
Tons of poteaſh		161	66	13	6	5
Tons of pearl-aſh		136	25	57		3
Cwt. brown ſugar		1,185	5,198	2,578		
Pounds of loaf ſugar		79,116	51,408	84,240		9,800
Gallons of molaſſes		52,611	19,681	39,403		
Tons of wine		24	118	68		
Gallons of oil		5,544	10,584	4,536		1,500
Gallons of rum		204,456	247,635	277,693		
Barrels of fiſh		5,128	5,776	6,430		
Boxes ſperma. candles		683	1,004	514		
Boxes tallow candles	1,202	873	1,078	1,165	1,288	702
Boxes of chocolate		479	385	306		629
Cwt. of coffee		501	296	1,639		
Buſhels of ſalt		64,468	42,803	39,192		
Pounds of cotton wool		2,200	5,841	52,070		
Pounds of leather		25,970	40,725	13,696	7,080	
Packages of ditto						377
Sides of ditto						970
Pounds of rice		258,376	834,974	998,400		2,610,825

In the year 1787, *beſides the above articles the following were exported.*

Barrels of ſhip ſtuff	1,443	Buſhels of turnips	195
Barrels of rye meal	162	Buſhels of onions	4,372
Caſks of oatmeal	23	Barrels of beets	12
Kegs of bread	25, 52	Barrels of nuts	158
Barrels of Indian meal	14,710	Barrels of cranberries	33
Buſhels of rye	1,140	Boat boards	740
Buſhels of barley	306	Windſor chairs	5,71
Buſhels of oats	7,421	Shaken hogſheads	4,775
Barrels of peas and beans	919	Sets of wheel timbers	1,056
Barrels of apples	2,555	Pairs of wheels	84
Barrels of dried apples	24	Oars	1,400
Buſhels of potatoes	8,656	Handſpikes	396

Maſts and ſpars	355
Coaches	8
Chariots	4
Phaetons	9
Carriages of different kinds	36
Chaiſes	40
Kittareens	10
Sulkeys	7
Waggons	40
Wheelbarrows	96
Drays	4
Ploughs	22
Pounds of Cheeſe	29,472
Barrels of herrings	610
Barrels of mackerels,	174
Quintals of dry fiſh	4,718
Kegs of ſturgeon	363
Barrels of ſalmon	17
Barrels of manhadden	236
Barrels of honey	91
Kegs of Oyſters	48
Packages of cyder	225
Barrels of porter	262
Hogſheads of country rum	1,266
Oxen	4
Cows	4
Sheep	145
Hogs	34
Geeſe	65
Tons of ſteel	62
Tons of caſtings	16
Stoves	66
Anchors	37
Stills and worms	48
Bricks	423,469
Buſhels of lime	468
Barrels of glue	15
Barrels of manufactred tobacco	78
Caſks of ſnuff	535
Caſks of genſeng	1,168
Bags of ſarſaparilla	8
Caſks of indigo	173
Tierces of tallow	24
Caſks of linſed oil	62
Caſks of ſpirits of turpentine	119
Boxes of hair powder	118
Barrels of ditto	16
Buſhels of bran	10,306
Harrow	1
Turkeys	48
Boxes of muſtard	42
Barrels of ſhip-bread	26,953
Pumps	4
Boats	15
Flaxſeed-ſcreens	14
Cutting-boxes	14
Carts	26
Spinning-wheels	30
Corn-mills	4
Settees	38
Dutch fans	55
Caſks of ſhip-blocks	9
Tons of oak bark	45
Hogſheads of ditto	48
Sifters	286
Logs of hicgory	13
Saddle trees	247
Tons of nail rods	133
Packages of paper	353
Reams of ditto	2,481
Packages of paſte-boards	62
Box of parchment	1
Barrels of varniſh	5
Boxes of trees and plants	20
Packages of ſeeds and plants	47
Pounds of ſaſſafras	2,000
Cheſts and caſks of ſnake-root	34
Caſks of pink-root	3
Boxes of eſſence of ſpruce	250
Bags of hops	30
Caſks of clover-ſeeds	11
Bags of ditto	7
Packages of harneſs	10
Calves-ſkins	72
Caſks of horn-tips	15
Sheets of iron	16
Share-moulds	1,233
A quantity of cedar and earthen ware	

The following remarks of a well informed citizen of Philadelphia, are given as a proper illuſtration of the foregoing accounts.

It

It is well known, that a conſiderable part of the ſouthern ſtates have been in the habit of receiving their ſupplies of foreign commodities through this city; and that, of conſequence, the tranſportation of theſe articles muſt have formed a conſiderable part of the commerce of this port. Many of theſe articles might be aſcertained with accuracy; whilſt the value and quantity of others could not, from their nature, be eſtimated, under our preſent export laws. But as the object here chiefly regards articles of American produce or manufacture, all others are excluded from the liſt of exports for 1787. It will be ſufficient to enumerate a few of the foreign articles, from which it will appear, that the 'obſervations' on this head are ill founded. From Europe we import, among other articles, wines, brandy, geneva, ſalt, fruit, drugs, and dry goods of every kind; from the Weſt-Indies, rum, ſugar, coffee, cotton, and ſalt, and from the Eaſt Indies, teas, ſpices, china ware, and dry goods; all of which articles are again exported to other parts of this continent, and the Weſt-Indies, to a very conſiderable amount.

On a compariſon of the exports of the laſt year, with thoſe of the former years in the foregoing table, it will appear, that many articles, of which a conſiderable value is now exported, were either not ſhipped at all, or to a very ſmall amount, in thoſe years, whilſt ſome others are conſiderably ſhort of the quantity then exported. The firſt of theſe facts may be attributed to the great improvements recently made in the agriculture and manufactures of this ſtate; whilſt the latter is in many inſtances to be accounted for, from cauſes rather beneficial than injurious to the proſperity of this country.

Much of the proviſions which were in the period antecedent to the late conteſt, ſhipped to foreign markets, is now conſumed by the numerous hands employed in manufacturing thoſe articles of raw materials, which were formerly ſhipped to Europe, and returned to us in a manufactured ſtate. Of theſe may be mentioned iron, leather, barley, tobacco, and furs, which we now manufacture into nails and ſteel, ſhoes, boots, and ſaddlery, porter and beer, ſnuff and hats, in quantities more than ſufficient for our own conſumption: a conſiderable quantity of theſe and other articles, formerly imported, are now manufactured by

our own citizens, and form a reſpectable part of our exports: among theſe may be enumerated, as the moſt important, beef, pork, butter, cheeſe, muſtard, loaf ſugar, chocolate, houſhold furniture, carriages, ſoap, candles, hair-powder, ſtarch, paper, and paſteboard. Upon an examination of the exports, many valuable articles will be found not enumerated: this ariſes from the ſame cauſe, which prevents aſcertaining the amount of dry goods: namely, the impoſſibility of knowing either the value or contents of packages, which pay no duty or inſpection; conſequently are only entered in a general way, without any attention to their contents. Of goods under the laſt deſcription, the exportation is very great; being articles particularly demanded by the ſouthern ſtates, ſeveral of which receive their principal ſupplies of theſe articles from this city; among them, the chief are, ſhoes, boots, hats, gloves, printed books, and other ſtationary, ſaddlery, copper, tin and braſs wares, and ſhip chandlery.

Number of veſſels entered at the Cuſtom-houſe, Philadelphia, in the years 1786 *and* 1787.

	1786.	1787.
Ships,	91	81
Brigs,	196	228
Sloops,	450	380
Schooners,	163	173
Snows	10	6
Cutters		2
Total	910	870

Political Arithmetic of the United States of America.

Inward tonnage, 1770,—331,642 } tons.
1793,—363,000 }

Average export of beef and pork before the Revolution, 23,635 barrels. In 1790, 66,000 barrels. 1790, Bacon 2,5000 barrels. Horned cattle, 5,200 head. Price of pork 37s, beef 28s.

Import

Import of tea for a year, ending October 1790, 2,784,000 dollars; or 2,601,452lb. Import of ſalt in 1790, 2,337,920 buſhels.—Tons of Britiſh ſhipping, loaded in America in 1790,—230,000. Nails imported in 1790—1,800,000lb. Coaſting trade in 1790, above 100,000 tons. American veſſels laden 360,000. Imports from Britain, not of her growth or manufacture, ariſing from ſuperior credit given, 900,000 dollars.

Corn trade, 1770—Export of bread, flour, and meal, 46,00 tons.
Indian corn 578,349 buſhels.
Oats 24,859
Wheat 161,240
1790—Bread, flour and meal 77,000
Wheat 1,124,458 buſhels
Rye 21,765
Indian corn 2,102,137
Oats 98,842
Buckwheat 7,562
Peaſe and beans 338,752

Total exports in 1790, amounted to 20,415,266 dollars, of which Great Britain had to the amount of 9,363,416.*

American family or houſehold manufactures.

The progreſs and preſent ſtate of this invaluable branch of the national induſtry, exceeds every idea, it is believed, that has been formed of it, either in this country or in Europe. In all the ſtates inhabited almoſt entirely by white people, domeſtic manufactures are known to be very conſiderable, yielding a conſiderable ſurplus for the uſe of the other parts of the union. But it is generally ſuppoſed, that in the ſtates where the black people are numerous, (and eſpecially near the ſea coaſts, where imported goods can be conſtantly and eaſily obtained) little or no manfactures are made. The following abſtract from a minute ſtatement of the houſehold manufactures, in one neighbourhood, of twenty families (rich and poor) indiſcriminately taken, and in a part of Virginia, on a navigable river emptying into the

* T. Coxe, Eſq. on the Trade of America.

the Atlantic ocean, where the whites are to the blacks, as one to two, will ſhow that much more is probably made, than is generally believed to be the caſe.

Male and female houſekeepers	- - -	20
Total number of white and black perſons,	- -	301
Fine table linen, ſheeting, ſhirting, &c. yards,	-	1,907
Negro clothing, blanketing, &c. yards,	- -	1,007
Value of fine cloth, &c. per yard,*	- -	cents 60
Value of coarſe ditto, per ditto	- - -	42
Pairs of fine ſtockings	- - - - -	152
Pairs of coarſe ditto,	- - - - -	108
Higheſt value made in one family,	- -	dolls. 267
Loweſt ditto,	- - - - - -	21½
Total value of the manufactures of the 20 families,		1,670⅓
Families that did not manufacture,	- -	1
Term,	- - - -	the year 1790

The following table, obtained in the like indiſcriminate and impartial way, has alſo been exhibited from another county of the ſame ſtate, the ſituation of which is interior.

Families, rich and poor,	- - - -	20
Yards of linen	- - - - -	1,907
Yards of woollen,	- - - - -	344
Yards of cotton,	- - - - -	1,681
Pairs of ſtockings,	- - - - -	174
Pairs of ſhoes made on the eſtates,	- -	237
Total value,	- - - -	dolls. 1791
Term	- - - -	in the year 1790

A perſon of reputation who furniſhed the latter ſtatement, accompanied it with an aſſurance, that it might be conſidered as a fair average of the *family* manufactures throughout the adjacent counties.

Theſe papers have been obtained under circumſtances that juſtify a reliance on their truth, and are believed to be very little variant from the medium of the ſtate of Virginia: Though they cannot be made the baſis of a ſatisfactory eſtimate, the following brief one is hazarded merely to ſhow the reſult. In Virginia (excluſive of Kentucky) 70,825 families appear on the late cenſus. The loweſt of the above returns

* i. e. 60 hundredths of a dollar, or nearly 2s. 8½d.

returns (1,670½ dollars) is at the rate of 83½ dollars to each family for home made *hoſiery and cloths*, of wool, flax, hemp and cotton, only. Two thirds of this rate upon the whole number of families (cutting off a third, to make a moderate calculation, and omitting odd numbers) give the prodigious ſum of 3,900,000 dollars for thoſe articles of mere *domeſtic* manufacture (excluſively of the work of regular tanners, ſhoemakers, blackſmiths, weavers and other tradeſmen) in Virginia; and, taking the United States at 3,900,000 perſons, would appear to juſtify a commutation of above 20,000,000 dollars for the whole.

Through ſimilar means, but on the examination of other perſons in the counties of Accomack and Northampton, lying on the bay of Cheſapeak and the Atlantic ocean, it appears, that 315,000 yards of flaxen cloth are made in a diſtrict containing 2,729 families: alſo 45,000 yards of woollen, 30,000 yards of cotton, and 45,000 yards of linen and woollen cloth, and a quantity of coarſe ſtockings nearly equal to the demand. It is added that all the ſhoes, and three-fourths of the clothing of that country, are made by the tradeſman, or within the families, who reſide in it. The raw materials, including the cotton, are the growth of their farms.

Another communication through the ſame channel, ſtates the manufactures of iron to exceed all others in Virginia (which muſt be erroneous, if houſehold manufacturers, as well as trades, be taken into the calculation) and that the greater part of the farmers and planters tan the hides of the cattle they conſume.

Two other communications from the ſame ſtate inform, that *the families* in certain vicinities mentioned in them, make on a medium near 200 yards each of cotton, woollen, and linen goods—and that five-ſixths of the ſhoes, cloth, and ſtockings, which are uſed in that country, are made in the houſehold way. Theſe two laſt ſtatements contemplate four counties.

The impliments hitherto uſed in houſehold manufactures, have been of the moſt ancient kinds. The art of dying has bren advanced in families little further than what was communicated by a recipe as brief as thoſe in a book of culinary inſtructtions; the colouring ingredients have generally been ſuch as nature handed to the thrifty houſewife.

wife. The operations, from the raw to the manufactured ſtate, have often been the ſimpleſt that can be conceived. Under circumſtances like theſe, it will not be too ſanguine to expect that the diſſemination of uſeful inſtruction in the practice of dying, in the nature of colours, and concerning other parts of the buſineſs, the introduction of the new improvements in the preparing and ſpinning machinery, on a ſcale as convenient as the common weaving apparatus, and the general uſe of the flying ſhuttle, and the double loom may give a two-fold value to this moſt precious branch of the national induſtry. It will not be deemed one of the leaſt favourable circumſtances in the affairs of a country ſo eminently capaciated for agriculture as the United States, that the proſperous courſe of that great employment of their citizens, is accompanied with an aſſidious proſecution of this economical domeſtic occupation, by perſons of all ages and ſexes, in hours and ſeaſons, which cannot be employed in agricultural labour or in their ordinary family duties.

On American manufactures in general from Coxe.

(Though this ſubject has been in ſome meaſure anticipated; yet it is preſumed that the following will be very acceptable to the intelligent reader. Perhaps there would have been no neceſſity for inſerting both accounts of American manufactures; had the editor been acquainted with the following, before the extract from Briſſot was printed.)

The following repreſentation of the manufactures at preſent exiſting in the United States, will tend to exhibit the groud of reliance which they afford at this time; and preſents the moſt encouraging aſſurances of their ſteady progreſs to permanent eſtabliſhment.

I.

Tanned and tawed leather, dreſſed ſkins, with and without the hair or fur, and manufactures thereof, form one of the beſt eſtabliſhed and moſt important branches. The conſumption and exportation of the following articles, made wholly or in part of leather or ſkins, are great, and in ſeveral inſtances, general; and the importation of them, excepting the articles of gloves and fur trimmings, is very inconſiderable.

able. Rigging, hides, parchment, ſhoes, boots, and ſlippers, common harneſs of all kinds, harneſs and leathern materials for pleaſurable carriages, ſaddles and bridles, houſings, holſters, ſaddle-bags, portmanteaus, boot ſtraps, leathern and hair trunks, fire-buckets, military articles, ſuch as ſlings, belts, cartouch boxes and ſcabbards; leathern breeches and ſome veſts and drawers, men's and youth's, and ſome women's gloves, fur-muffs and tippets, linings and trimmings of fur for women's and men's apparel, ſome chair bottoms, the coatings of wool and cotton cards, and the leathern materials of other manufacturing implements and utenſils; to which may be added glue, being an economical manufacture from the otherwiſe uſeleſs part of the raw and dreſſed ſkins, and from old leathern articles.

II.

Manufactures from hemp and flax, form another very important and well eſtabliſhed branch. Theſe are made as well in regular factories and workſhops, as in the houſehold way. Cables, cordage, tarred and untarred; ſieves and nets of various kinds, twine and packthread, ſail-cloth tow-cloth, white and checked ſhirtings, ſheetings, toweling, table linen, bed ticks, hoſiery, ſewing thread, and ſome thread lace, are the articles manufactured of theſe raw materials. Nearly the whole of the hemp and flax are now of native growth; and as they are productions of every ſtate, the fabrics made of them are peculiarly intereſting. This circumſtance gives breadth and ſolidity to the foundation of the linen branch, and to all others to which it is common.

III.

Manufactures of iron, form a very increaſing and uſeful branch. In Maſſachuſetts there were 76 iron works, many of them ſmall, in 1784. Virginia makes 3,500 tons of iron. The ſlitting and rolling mills of Pennſylvania, cut and roll 1,500 tons per annum with only twenty five hands. That ſtate has 16 furnaces and 37 large forges. New Jerſey in 1789 had 8 furnaces and 79 forges. They are numerous in Maryland and moſt of the ſtates. Under this head, the article of nails deſerves particular notice, being brought to

the footing of a domeſtic manufacture in ſeveral of the ſtates : a ſmall anvil being found no inconvenience in the corner of a farmers chimney. Bad weather, hours of diſengagement from the occupations of the farm and evenings, are thus rendered ſeaſons of ſteady and profitable induſtry. The other fabrics, made of this raw material, are ſteel, ſheet iron, nail rods, wheel tire, hoops, weights, ſtoves, pots and other caſtings, ſcale beams, plough irons, hoes and other farming utenſils, the iron and ſteel work for pleaſurable and working carriages and for ſhip building, anchors, houſehold utenſils of various kinds, ſcrew-preſſes, ſome ſaws and planes, axes and other utenſils for artizans and manufacturers, and *arms* of various kinds. It is reaſonable to conclude that the manufacture of military articles become inconſiderable during the exiſting peace. The abundance of mill ſeats, ore and fuel in the United States, a moſt extenſive demand, and the heavy charges of importation, are among the circumſtances which have given a reſpectable eſtabliſhment to the iron manufactories.

IV.

Manufactures of wool, and mixtures thereof with cotton and flax, form another branch of peculiar importance, from their being principally the productions of domeſtic induſtry, at times and ſeaſons which can be ſpared from other occupations. Theſe are broad and narrow cloths, chiefly common or coarſe; coatings, caſimeers, ſerges, flannels, hoſiery, ſome blankets, linſey woolſey, and negro cloth in very large quantities, coverlets and counterpanes, men's and boy's hats, a few carpets, fringe, cord and taſſels. This raw material will eventually prove univerſal in the United States, and is already found in every ſtate.

The four preceeding branches may be thrown into the firſt claſs, in regard to preſent importance, and are eſtabliſhed in a *conſiderable degree*. They are increaſing rapidly, and particularly the three firſt, from the facility of procuring very large quantities of the requiſite raw materials, the introduction of various new implements and machinery,

the

the abundance of fuel, lime, bark, and other articles employed in their manufacture. The latter is ſteadily progreſſive in quantity, and has improved rapidly within the laſt two years.

V.

Manufactures of cotton, and mixtures thereof with flax and hemp, as alſo with wool, conſtitute a growing and very promiſing branch. In ſeveral of the ſtates, factories of this raw material have been commenced. Very conſiderable quantities of goods are made of it, in the houſehold way, and particularly in the ſouthern ſtates of all of which it is a production. The articles uſually made are corduroys, velverets, jeans, fuſtians and plain and ſtriped cloths, for women's uſe, hoſiery, thread, fringe, cord and taſſels, counterpanes and coverlets, candle-wick, and, when mixed with wool, very large quantities of negro clothing. Connected with this branch is the buſineſs of callico printing, in which ſome promiſing attempts have been made.

VI.

Ships and boats, with their numerous and requiſite appurtenances, conſtitute a branch much leſs valuable in money than the preceeding; but conſidering how neceſſary they are to agriculture and manufactures, as well as to commerce and the fiſheries, they appear to be of primary importance. Theſe are conſtructed upon the moſt favourable terms, and with great perfection. The French built ſhips coſt from 55 to 60 dollars per ton, when fitted to receive a cargo, and excluſively of ſea ſtores, pilotage, and other expences incidental to the employment, and not to the building and out fit of a veſſel. The American live-oak and cedar ſhips, to which none are ſuperior, coſt in the ſame ſituation from 33 to 35 dollars, finiſhed very completely.

It has been ſaid that the cheapneſs of American ſhipping aroſe from their being ill formed and deficient in iron. There is little doubt that the extreme cheapneſs of thoſe bnilt for ſale, was occaſioned partly by that cauſe. But the beſt double decked or galley built ſhips with live oak lower timbers, and red cedar top timbers, with white oak plank

on their bottoms, and either that timber or the yellow pine for their ſides, can be built and fitted for taking in a cargo at 34 dollars or 7l. 13s. ſterling, per ton, and as good a veſſel cannot be procured in Great Britain, France or Holland, under fifty five or ſixty dollars. (Coxe, p. 56. and 33.)

VII.

Paper of all kinds, forms a very benificial branch, of conſiderable and increaſing extent.* The ſpecies made are paper hangings, playing cards, paſte-boards, fullers or preſs papers, ſheathing and wrapping paper, writing and printing paper of various kinds and qualities, except the largeſt and moſt coſtly. Appurtenant to this branch is the very increaſing and highly uſeful buſineſs of book printing. Printing has made an extraordinary progreſs. A great proportion of Engliſh ſchool books are printed here, and a number of the law books.—The Encyclopadia in 15 large quartos, with more matter and better cuts, than the Britiſh edition, ſells at the ſame price, viz. fifteen guineas. European books in expenſive quarto, the Americans print in cheap octavo. They print both German and French works. (Coxe, p. 37.) From the abundance of mill ſeats, and the reſpectable eſtabliſhment of the paper manufactory in ſome of the ſtates, it is manifeſt, that a much more conſiderable ſaving or gain might be derived to the country, with the requiſite attention to the preſervation of the old and otherwiſe uſeleſs materials.

VIII.

Sugars refined in various degrees, form a branch ſo perfectly eſtabliſhed as to require little attention but to the acquiſition of the raw material. The Americans however derive conſiderable advantage from the Sugar Maple-tree, (the *Acer Saccharinum* of Linneus). Dr. Ruſh, in a pamphlet juſt publiſhed in London, has given a particular account of this tree. It grows in great quantities in the weſtern counties of all the middle ſtates of the American Union. From thirty to fifty are generally found interſperſed

* There are forty eight paper mills in Pennſylvania alone. (Coxe, p. 8.)

ed with other trees, in an acre of ground. They grow only in the richeſt ſoils, and frequently in ſtony ground. They arrive at their full growth in the woods, in twenty years, when they are as tall as the white and black oaks, and from two to three feet in diameter. Springs of the pureſt water, are found in their neighbourhood. They are not injured by tapping: but, on the contrary, the oftner they are tapped, the more ſyrup is obtained from them. A tree of an ordinary ſize, yields in a good ſeaſon from twenty to thirty gallons of ſap, from which are made from five to ſix pounds of ſugar. It is remarkable that graſs thrives better under this tree in a meadow, than in ſituations expoſed to the conſtant action of the ſun. The ſeaſon for tapping is in February, March, and April. The quantity obtained in a day from a tree, is from five gallons to a pint, according to the greater or leſs heat of the air. It flows from four to ſix weeks. The perforation in the tree is made with an axe, or (what is better) with an auger: and a ſpout of elder is introduced into the hole. The tree is firſt tapped on the South, and then on the North ſide. Wooden troughs, large enough to contain three or four gallons are placed under the ſpout, to receive the ſap, which is carried every day to a large receiver: from whence, after being ſtrained, it is conveyed into the boiler. During the remaining part of the ſpring, and alſo in the ſummer and in the beginning of autumn, the maple tree, yields a thin ſap, which is a pleaſant drink in harveſt, and has been uſed inſtead of rum. The ſugar, after being ſufficiently boiled, is *grained* and *clayed*, and afterwards *refined*, or converted into loaf ſugar, by the ſame methods which are uſed in the manufactory of the Weſt India ſugar.

For a great number of years, many hundred private families in New York and Pennſylvania, have ſupplied themſelves plentifully with this ſugar during the whole year. I have heard (ſays Dr. Ruſh) of many families, who have made from two to four hundred pounds in a year, and of one man who ſold ſix hundred and forty pounds, all made with his *own hands*, in leſs than four weeks, beſides attending to the other buſineſs of his farm. He ſold it for ſixteen pounds. No more knowledge is neceſſary for making this ſugar, than is required to make ſoap, cyder, beer, trout, &c. and yet one or all of theſe are made in moſt of the farm houſes

houſes of the United States. The kettels and other utenſils of a farmer's kitchen, will ſerve moſt of the purpoſes of making ſugar: and the time required for the labour (if it deſerves that name) is at a ſeaſon, when it is impoſſible for the farmer to employ himſelf in any ſpecies of agriculture. His wife and all his children above ten years of age, moreover, may aſſiſt him in this buſineſs: for the profit of the weakeſt of them, is nearly equal to that of a man, when hired for that purpoſe. From various circumſtances, which are pointed out by Dr. Ruſh, the *quality* of this ſugar, is neceſſarily better than that of the ſugar which is made in the Weſt Indies:—a fact which is proved by its leaving a leſs ſediment, when diſſolved in water, than the latter: and from accurate experiments, it does not appear to be inferior in ſtrength.

It were to be wiſhed that the ſettlers upon the ſugar maple lands would ſpare the ſugar tree in clearing their lands. On a farm of 200 acres of land, there will be (reckoning 30 trees te an acre) 6,000 maple-trees. If only 2,000 of thoſe original and ancient inhabitants of the woods were ſuffered to remain, and each tree were to afford only five pounds of ſugar, the annual profit of ſuch a farm in ſugar alone, at ſix ninetieths of a dollar (about 3½d.) per pound, would amount to 666 dollars (or 149l. 17s.) of which 150 dollars would probably more than defray all the expences of making it, and allow a plentiful deduction for family uſe.

IX.

Cabinet wares and turnery, both of the ſimpleſt and moſt elegant kinds, are made in quantities commenſurate with the demand, as well of native as foreign materials. Connected with theſe in ſome degree, is the manufacture of many kinds of muſical inſtruments, which has gained a footing within a few years, that promiſes an eſtabliſhment adequate to the occaſions of the United States. Other manufactures of wood are made in great quantities, ſuch as cooper's wares, corn fans, and other implements of huſbandry, almoſt every ſpecies of mill work, and lately the moſt valuable and curious manufacturing machinery in various branches.

X.

X.

Wares of the precious metals, (gold and ſilver) including ſet work, and jewellery, are made in great variety and extent. The lateſt addition to this branch is the manufacturing of plated ware, which, however, is not yet conſiderable or eſtabliſhed.

XI.

Manufactures of the mixed metals and of lead and copper, have obtained various degrees of eſtabliſhment. Thoſe of braſs are the moſt extenſive, and, combined with iron and wood, there is a conſiderable uariety. Houſehold utenſils, technical and philoſopical inſtruments and materials, furniture and materials for houſes and carriages, and for the building and furniſhing of ſhips, a few barrels and ſome furniture of fire arms, are manufactured of braſs. Pewter and hard metal are much confined to family utenſils, diſtillers worms, printing types, and buttons. The laſt article is made with great neatneſs and variety in a few ſhops. Lead is worked into ball, ſheets, and every form requiſite for the building and finiſhing of houſes and veſſels, and for the linings and coverings of wood, which is expoſed to water. Succeſsful attempts to manufacture leaden ſhot of various ſizes, have been made.

Copper wares of various kinds, are made in the United States. Theſe are utenſils for diſtillers, ſugar refiners, brewers, and other manufacturers, and for domeſtic and ſhip uſe, articles to be applied in the building of veſſels, and in ſhort, all thoſe things which are requiſite to uſeful and ordinary purpoſes.

Tin wares, for all uſeful purpoſes, are well manufactured.

XII.

Manufactures from fruits, grain, and ſeeds, are very conſiderable. Of the firſt, diſtilled ſpirits are the whole. Of ſimilar liquors from apples, the quantity is large; of thoſe from peaches, it is much leſs, but the quality, when the liquor is matured, is exquiſite: both are increaſing. Of the

the manufactures from grain and ſeeds (excluſive of meal of all kinds and buiſcuit) there is a greater value. Theſe are diſtilled ſpirits, malt, malt liquors, ſtarch, hair powder, wafers, and oil. Theſe articles could be made in quantities commenſurate with the demand; and the ſeveral branches are well underſtood.

XIII.

The manufacture of gunpowder, has advanced with the greateſt rapidity to the point of deſire in regard both to quantity and quality. The hazards and expenſes of importation, the cheapneſs of charcoal, and of the requiſite packages, and of mill ſeats and mill work, in the United States, are among the principal cauſes, which have produced ſo accelerated a progreſs. Salt petre is cheaper in Philadelphia than in London. Twenty one powder mills, have been erected in Pennſylvania alone, ſince the year 1768 or 1770, much the greater part ſince the commencement of the revolution war. In Philadelphia powder ſells at 3l. 12s. ſterling per 100wt. In England the merchants uſually pay 3l. 15s. or 16s. ſterling after deducting the drawback. (Coxe, p. 28.)

XIV.

Manufactures of glaſs, of earthen ware, and of ſtone, mixed with clay, are all in an infant ſtate. From the quantity and variety of the materials, which muſt have been depoſited by nature in ſo extenſive a region as the United States, from the abundance of fuel which they contain, from the expenſe of importation, and loſs by fracture, which falls on glaſs and earthen wares, from the ſimplicity of many of theſe manufactures, and from the great conſumption of them, impreſſions of ſurpriſe at this ſtate of them, and a firm perſuation that they will receive the early attention of foreign or American capitaliſts, are at once produced. Coarſe tiles, and bricks of an excellent quality, potters wares, all in quantities beyond the home conſumption, a few ordinary veſſels and utenſils of ſtone mixed with clay, ſome muſtard and ſnuff bottles, a few flaſks or flaggons, a

ſmall

ſmall quantity of ſheet glaſs and of veſſels for family uſe, generally of the inferior kinds, are all that are now made.

XV.

Manufactures from the fat and bones of ſea and land animals, form a claſs of conſiderable importance. Theſe are the ſeveral kinds of oil, ſoap, ſpermaceti and tallow candles, articles made of whalebone, ſal ammoniac, and volatile ſalt.

IN addition to the above branches or claſſes, there is manufactured, (beſides the quantities requiſite for the home demand) a conſiderable value for exportation, of the following miſcellaneous articles—pot-aſhes and pearl-aſhes, chewing and ſmoking tobacco, ſnuff, cheeſe, working and pleaſure carriages, Windſor and varniſhed chairs, oil of turpentine and roſin, wool and cotton cards, and other implements and utenſils for manufacturing: and a large value for home conſumption of fur hats;* bruſhes for domeſtic and technical purpoſes, whips and canes, manufactures of horn, mill ſtones and hewn ſtone, lampblack, ochres and other painters colours, ſome galenical and chemical preparations, clocks and watches, wearing apparel, and a few manufactures of ſilk.

Abſtract of the exports§ of the United States, from the commencement of the cuſtom houſes in the ſeveral ſtates, which was at different times in Auguſt, 1789, to the 30th day of September, 1790, as given by Coxe.

EXPORTED.

* In Pennſylvania are 315 hatters, who annually make 54,237 Fur hats, and 161,140 wool hats. Of theſe 12,343 are made in the four counties beyond the Allegany mountains. (Coxe, p. 35.)

§ The *American exports* are to her *expences* as 18 to to 3: whereas thoſe of *Britain* are to her *expences* as 18 to 16. (Coxe, p. 60.)

EXPORTED,

	Quantity.		Value.
ASHES, pot	7,050 1-10th	tons, dolls	661,634
Aſhes, pearl	1,548½	do.	177,459 50
Apples	5,898	barrels	6,318
Boats	8		372
Bombſhells	10	tons	100
Bricks	870,550		2,617 50
Beer and porter	472	caſks	4,612
Brandy	97	do	3,016
Cordials	236	boxes	637
Cordage			5,739
Carriages	220		28,017
Candles, tallow	149,680	lbs	14,876
Candles, wax	3,274	do.	2,461
Candles, myrtle	249	do.	52
Cyder	442	barrels	849
Cotton	2,027	bales	58,401
Coffee	254,752	lbs.	45,753
Chocolate	29,882	do.	3,537
Cocoa	10,632	do.	950
Caſſia and cinnamon	9,392	do.	7,915
Deer ſkins			33,009
Duck, American	77	bolts	777
Duck, Ruſſia	220	do.	2,200
Earthen and glaſs ware			1,990
Eſſence ſpruce	115	boxes	600
Flaxſeed	40,019	caſks	236,072
Flax	21,970	lbs	1,468
Furs			60,515
Furniture			8,351
Fiſhery.			
Fiſh dried	378,721	quintals	828,531
Fiſh pickled	36,804	barrels	113,165
Oil, whale	15,765	do.	124,908
Oil, ſpermaceti	5,431	do.	79,542
Candles, do.	70,397	lbs.	27,724
Whalebone	121,281	do.	20,417
Grain.			
Buckwheat	7,562	buſhels	2,572
Corn	2,102,137	do.	1,083,581
Oats	99,842	do.	20,900
Rye	21,765	do.	13,181
Wheat	1,124,458	do.	1,398,698
Ginſeng	813	caſks	47,024
Gunpowder	5,800	lbs.	861
Gin	18,025	galls	16,989
Grindſtones	203		450
Hair Powder	12,534	lbs.	1,687
Hats	668		1,392
Hay	2,126	tons	12,851

	Quantity		Value
Horns			dolls. 1,052
Iron-mongrey			7,878
Iron, pig	3,555	tons	91,379
Iron, bar	200	do.	16,723
Indigo	612,119	lbs.	537,379
Live Stock.			
Horned cattle*	5,406		99,960
Horſes	8,628		339,516
Muſes	237		8,846
Sheep	10,058		17,039
Hogs	5,304		14,481
Poultry	3,704	doz.	6,263
Lumber.§			
Staves and heading	36,402,301		483,229
Shingles	67,331,115		120,151
Shook hogſheads	52,558		32,002
Hoops	1,908,310		19,598
Boards	46,747,730		260,213
Handſpikes	2,361	doz.	1,505
Caſks	2,423		3,697
Scantling	8,719,638	feet	95,308
Lumber different kinds		feet	128,503
Timber ditto		do.	239,328
Leather (partly from the Weſteren country)	22,698	lbs.	5,302
Logwood	264	tons	3,911
Lignum vitæ	176	do.	1,760
Lead and ſhot	6	do.	810
Mahogany			18,531
Medicine and drugs			1,735
Merchandize			28,156
Melaſſes	15,537	gallons	3,904
Muſkets	100		500
Nankeens	11	bales	2,35
Oil, linſeed‡	119	barrels	1,962
Proviſions†			
Flour	724,623	barrels	4,591,293
Bread	75,667	do.	209,674
Meal	99,973	do.	302,694

* Of Horned Cattle 899, of Horſes 12121, of Sheep 2,244, of Hogs 267, and of Poultry 2,376 were ſhipped from the United States, to the *Northern Britiſh Colonies* in little more than one Year, from the Autumn of 1789, to that of 1790. (Cox p. 20)

§From Georgia, the Carolinas, Maine, the Delaware and the Hudſon; and ſent to Nova Scotia, the Weſt Indies, the Britiſh European Dominions, &c. (Cox p. 15)

N. B. It was *expected* that Novia Scotia would export Lumber, Proviſions, &c. to Great Britain and the Weſt Indies.

‡ Particularly from interior ſituations. At Philadelphia it ſells at 2s. 1d. while in London it ſells from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d.

† To Nova Scotia, the Weſt Indies, and Europe.

	Quantity		Value
Peas and beans	38,752	buſh.	dlls. 25,745
Beef	44,662	barrels	279,551
Pork	24,462	do.	208,099
Hams and bacon	253,555	lbs.	19,728
Butter	8,379	firkins	48,587
Cheeſe	144,734	lbs.	8,830
Potatoes	5,318	barrels	6,009
Tongues	641	do.	1,598
Onions, vegetables			22,936
Hogs lard	6,355	firkins	31,745
Honey	165	do.	900
Oyſters, pickled	272	kegs	272
Pimento	715	bags	4,928
Pepper	6,100	lbs.	1,440
Paper	169	reams	381
Paint*	4,650	lbs.	963
Pitch	8,875	barrels	17,488
Raw hides	230		485
Raw ſilk	177	lbs.	489
Roſin	316	barrels	778
Rice	100,845	tierces	1,753,796
Rum, American	370,331	galls.	135,403
Rum, Weſt India	12,623	do	5,795
Raiſins	213	caſks	1,205
Salt	31,935	buſhels	8,236
Sago	2,319	lbs.	455
Soap	597	boxes	3,967
Snuff	15,350	lbs.	5,609
Seeds and roots			2,135
Shoes and boots (partly from the weſtern country)	5,862	pairs	5,741
Sadlery			5,545
Starch			1,125
Sugar loaf	16,429	lbs.	3,432
Sugar, brown	33,358	do.	2,237
Saſſafras	49,504	do.	555
Steel	163	bundles	978
Stones, ſawed	170		550
Tallow	200,020	lbs.	20,722
Tobacco	118,460	hhds.	4,349,567
Tea	1,672	cheſts	121,582
Tar	85,067	barrels	126,116
Turpentine	28,326	do.	72,541
Do. ſpirits	193	do.	1,032
Tow cloth	67	pieces	1,274
Vinegar	24	caſks	106
Wines	1,074	pipes	83,249
Wax	231,158	lbs.	57,597
		Carried over	20,194,794

* The ochres abound in Virginia and the lead mines will ſupply white lead. (Coxe, p. 23)

	Brought over	*dolls.* 20,191,794
To the north-weſt coaſt of America,		10,362
Amount of ſeveral returns received ſince the 15th February 1791.		210,810,84
	Total,	*20,415,966.84

* Quarterly returns from ſeveral ſmall diſtricts, are deficient.

A ſummary of the value and deſtination of the exports of the United States, agreeably to the foregoing abſtract.

To the dominions of France - -	4,698,735.48
To the dominions of Great Britain* -	9,363,416.47
To the dominions of Spain - -	2,005,907.16
To the dominions of Portugal - -	1,283,462
To the dominions of the Unit. Netherlands	1,963,880. 9
To the dominions of Denmark - -	224,415.50
To the dominions of Sweden - -	47,240
To Flanders - - - -	14,298
To Germany - - - -	487,787.14
To the Mediterranean - - -	41,298
To the African iſlands and coaſt of Africa	139,984
To the Eaſt Indies - - -	135,181
To the north-weſt coaſt of America -	10,362
Dollars,	20,415,666.84

IN addition to the foregoing, a conſiderable number of packages have been exported from the United States, the value of which, being omitted in the returns from the cuſtom-houſes, could not be introduced into this abſtract.

Treaſury department, Feb. 18th, 1791.

TENCH COXE, *Aſſiſtant Secretary.*

Articles imported into the United States.

This is not given as a complete table. It is formed from "Coxe's Examination," and together with the preceeding official

* The American exports to Great Britain conſiſt principally of the *eſſential elements of her manufactures, ſhipping and navy,* which are abſolute neceſſaries to Britain. (Coxe, p. 61)

official table of exports, is deſigned to be ſome guide to thoſe who wiſh to know what may and what may not be moſt advantageouſly taken from Britain to America. It will be obſerved that ſome articles are among both the exports and imports.

TEAS, from China: the quantity in 1790 amounted to 2,601,852 pounds. There were alſo imported from Europe 416,652 pounds of teas, ſhipt from foreign ports, *other than Britiſh*. The following is a ſtatement of the current prices n a given day in America and Great Britain.

In Philadelphia on the 5th of November, 1790, after paying the duty inward.	In London on the ſame day, after deducting the drawback of 12l 10s per cent.
Bohea, 1s 3½ Souchong 3s 4½ } ſterling Hyſon 4s 6d	Bohea 1s 5½ Souchong 4s 6d } ſterling. Hyſon 6s

PORCELAIN, NANKEENS, SILKS, LONG CLOTHS, &c. from China.

SALT; (though made in the back couutry,) from Britain, Portugal, France, and Spain,

SHOES, Boots, &c. 70,450 pairs in the year 1790.

MELASSES AND SPIRITS; from the Weſt Indies, &c.

COACHES and other carriages; from England.

BAR IRON; from the Baltic.

SALT PETRE AND BRIMSTONE; from India.

BOOKS, viz. latin, greek, and german ſchool books, and French books.

CORDAGE, ticking, drillings, diaper, broad linens, narrow linens, printed linens, craſh, ſheeting, ravens duek, Ruſſia duck, nail rods and rolled iron for hoops, bar iron, hemp and flax to be manufactured. Twenty two ſhips from St. Peterſburgh arrived in the United States, with theſe articles in 1790.

MUSLINS, ſilks and a variety of other articles from India.

DOWLAS, Oſnaburghs, Ticlenburghs and other German linens, Haerlem ſtripes and tapes from Bremen, Hamburgh, and Amſterdam.

BRITISH AND IRISH MANUFACTURES; from Britain and Ireland.

Statements

Statements of population in the United States.

NEW ENGLAND.

The number of inhabitants in NEW ENGLAND, in the year	1774	were	117,856
	1782	were	209,150

The population of New England thus increaſed, notwithſtanding her numerous emigrations to Vermont, Suſquehannah and other places, and the depopulation occaſioned by a ſeven years bloody war.

NEW YORK.

In the year	whites were	blacks were	the whole
1756	83,233	13,542	96,775
1771	141,124	19,883	168,007
1786	220,008	18,889	238,897
1791			340,120

A conſiderable part of theſe however have emigrated from Europe and the New Englannd ſtates.

NEW JERSEY.

In the year	the free were	ſlaves were	the whole
1738	43,388	3,981	47,369
1745	56,797	4,606	61,403
1784	138,496	1,939	140,435
1791	172,686	11,453	184,139

Since the peace in 1783 great numbers of the inhabitants have emigrated to the country weſt of the Allegany Mountains.

PENNSYLVANIA.

In the year	the number of taxable inhabitants, were
1760	31,667
1770	39,765
1779	54,615
1786	66,925

In the year	the whole of the inhabitant were reckoned at
1787	360,000
1791	434,373

The above ſtatements are collected from Morſe, pages 114 284,5—249—322—536.

The ſimplicity of living amongſt *the great body* of the American people, obſerves Mr. Coxe,—the facility of obtaining the means of ſubſiſtence—migrations to our country—and the non-exiſtence of emigrations from it, though Nova Scotia is ſo near, and as Lord Sheffield ſays, ſo tempting—theſe circumſtances have occaſioned the United States thus rapidly to increaſe in population, in the laſt nine years, ſeven of which were extremely diſordered and diſcouraging. But now when agriculture is improved, when laws, religion, morals, liberal and uſeful ſcience, arts, manufactures, and commerce, are maintained, promoted and extended; Lord Sheffield himſelf will believe, that our population will increaſe even on the ſea coaſt. Let foreigners, who ſincerely deſire information, take up the Philadelphia directory, publiſhed by the marſhall of the United States for the diſtrict of Pennſylvania, and learn by this ſimple but authentic document, the ingredients of which our towns are compoſed, even in a ſtate whoſe territory is not one fourth ſettled. It will there be ſeen, that while our planters' and farmers' ſons are ſubdividing their lands, or moving forward into leſs populated fences, many of the ſons of our artificers and manufacturers, and many of thoſe occupations, from foreign countries, are taking their ſtations on the vacant lots in our old ſtreets, or commencing new ones. The ſober and induſtrious journeymen of Europe, who can ſcarcely ſupport the expences of living there, often become ſucceſsful maſter workmen here. It may be ſafely affirmed, that the Scotch combine the advantages of ſobriety, induſtry, frugality, and ſkill, in as great a degree as any manufacturers in Europe; yet they inceſſantly emigrate to us, and are remarkably ſucceſsful in their various branches.

But Lord Sheffield aſſures all emigrants, that they will be diſtreſſed, nay, ruined, by taxes: and that our public burdens are heavier than thoſe of any country in Europe. It appears, however, that we are now in the middle of the third year of our general government, and notwithſtanding

withſtanding all our late arrearages, and the funding of our debts, neither a tax on lands, nor any ſpecies of direct tax, is contemplated. No exciſe upon any article of conſumption or uſe is laid or propoſed, except a very ſmall one on ſpirituous liquors, compared with thoſe in Europe. Beſides this, the impoſt or duty on foreign goods imported, is the ſole revenue that is raiſed upon the people, and it is, on a medium, leſs in *currency*, than the ſame articles pay in *ſterling*, in all the principal countries of Europe. Where, then, are theſe inſupportable burdens with which this writer attempts to alarm European emigrants?

The whole American debt would not require a tax upon each individual, of four pounds ſterling, *to extinguiſh it for ever*. That of Great Britain would require a tax of more than twenty-four pounds ten ſhillings ſterling. Our population is rapidly increaſing, while theirs is comparatively ſtationary. There is a like diſproportion in our favour in the ordinary and extraordinary expences of government and defence. The French debt is 250 per cent. heavier than ours, in proportion to numbers. *This brief, but very important article will not fail to receive due attention from thoſe who ſincerely deſire to make a juſt eſtimate of the affairs of the United States;* nor will it eſcape the obſervations of thoſe foreigners, who may be engaged in reſearches into our affairs, or in plans of emigration, ſettlement, and landed purchaſes in this country. It will alſo be a ſource of the moſt comfortable reflexions to our own citizens. The people of Europe, who have read Lord Sheffield's book, will be ſurpriſed to hear that there are no perpetual revenues, no ſtamp duties, no window or hearth taxes, no tythes, no exciſes * upon beer, hops, malt, ſoap, candles, coal or other fuel, or indeed on any other article in the United States, excepting only about five-pence ſterling on diſtilled ſpirits.

The productive powers of this country, (which appears to have doubled its people in 25 years, though injured by eight years of a deſtructive war,) are *a mean of human ſuſtenance*, to which the more prudent nations of Europe will,

* I am not ſorry there exiſts an exciſe on ſpirituous liquors. If an exciſe be neceſſary, it cannot fall ſo properly for the health, morals, induſtry, and increaſe of proſperity of a people. I think it equally the glory and happineſs of America, that ſhe has no other exciſe, and that ſhe has this.

and to which all, in the time of need, muſt have recourſe. If their governments prevent it, many of their manufacturers at leaſt muſt flee from them. The ſupreme law of neceſſity will have its due operation, and people, whoſe means are rendered, by injudicious regulations, unequal to their wants, will certainly reſort to thoſe ſcenes where cheaper food and better wages inſure them relief.

It is manifeſt, that the great increaſe of our population has been attended with a very conſiderable addition to our exports of eatables. Beſides this, our ſhipments of beef and pork, are above two and a half times greater than in 1770, of butter four times, of cheeſe two and a half times, of potatoes four times, and of rice nearly as great. Add to this, that we have almoſt put an end to the importation of malt liquors, (a manufacture from grain,) and that we ſhip as much of them as we import: that we have diminiſhed our importation of diſtilled ſpirits, by a million of gallons, ſince we loſt the importation of Britiſh rum in our own veſſels (though our population is more numerous by a million and a half of perſons) which has occaſioned the diſtillation of grain liquors to the amount probably of 4,000,000 gallons, requiring 2,000,000 buſhels of grain.

The United States have many features of natural ſtrength, and many advantages from their local poſition. The friends of other forms of government will admit, that they have exhibited a highly improved example of a republick, and that they have practiſed upon the plan, ſince it was formed, though not a very long time, with extraordinary ſucceſs. They have no occaſion to make war for territory: and they are conſiderably removed from the danger of foreign enterprizes againſt them. Their productions are remarkably diverſified, and conſequently adapted to various purpoſes and uſes, and are, with a few exceptions, either neceſſaries of life, or articles of ſuch general demand and conſumption, as to be nearly as much ſought. The fulneſs of the European population, and the degree in which every walk, commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural, is crouded there, afford reaſon to expect the ſteady increaſe of our people. Civil and religious liberty, now ſettled on rational and tried principles, certify an exemption from all real oppreſſion.

The

The titles of the books from which quotations have been made in the preceeding obſervations, beſides thoſe which were mentioned at the beginning, are

Annals of Agriculture and other uſeful Arts, collected and publiſhed (monthly) by Arthur Young, Eſq. F. R. S.

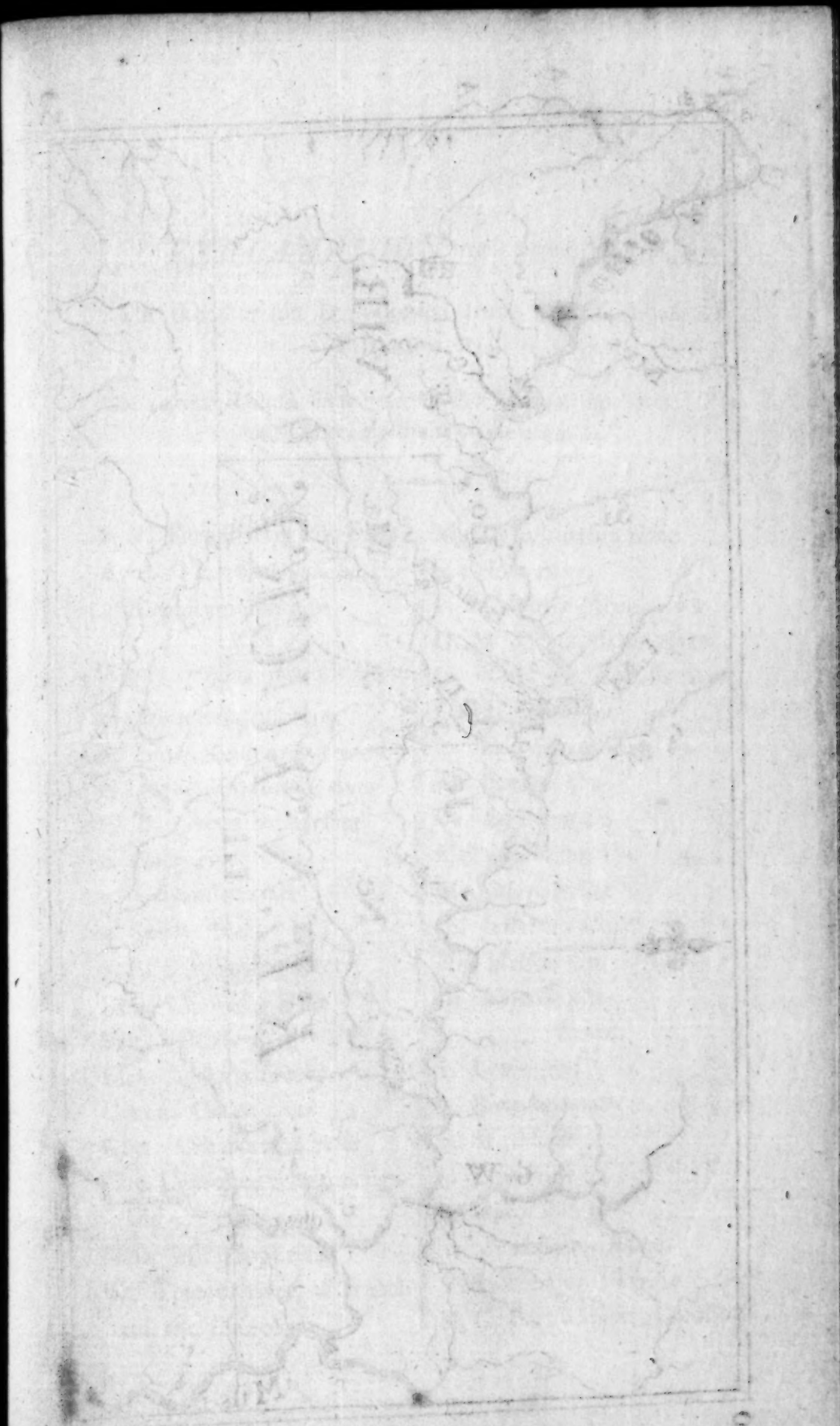
The American Muſeum, a periodical publication.

American Huſbandry, in two vols. octavo.

Cox's Examination of Lord Sheffield's Obſervations on the Commerce of the United States.

An account of the Sugar Maple Tree, of the United States, and of the method of obtaining ſugar from it, by Benjamin Ruſh, M. D. 1792. price 6d.

It is to be obſerved that many of the preceeding extracts, relate to the States of America not as Independent States, but as Britiſh Colonies. It will naturally ſtrike the reader that ſome of the paſſages which have been given, appear to have been written with the intention of inducing Europeans to ſettle in America. And when it is conſidered, that the provinces were then under the coutroul of the Britiſh Monarch, the friends of our envied conſtitution can feel no diſapprobation of that intention. They will, however, cautiouſly apply the repreſentations of the happineſs and proſperity which America enjoyed whilſt united to Britain, to the ſame country independent and unprotected. Nothing therefore which is ſaid in the paſſages referred to, will be conſidered by them as affording any temptation to Europeans to ſettle in America at preſent.



40
35
35
KENTUCKY.
VIR.
N. C.
Li.
Ne.
Je.
Me.
Fa.
Ken.
Bo.
Ma.
Si.
Mus.
OHIO R.
G. M.
LM
G. W.
Mis. r.
Cher. r.
Green r.
Scher.
Limes
G.B.
FP.
A.
A.
50
100
150
200 miles
Baines, sculp.

EXPLANATION OF THE MAP.

The LONGITUDE is reckoned from the Meridian of PHILADELPHIA.

The regular ſtraight lines deſcribe the limits of the States. The dotted lines, the limits of the counties.

F. P. Fort Pitt or Pittſburg
A. A. The ſituation of the Alegany mountains

Rivers running into the Ohio.

m. Monongahala river
k. Little Kanhaway river
K. Great Kanhaway river
G. B. Green Briar river
c. Coles river
g. Guyandot river
s. Sandy river
S. S. Salt Spring river
Ken. Kentucky river
Salt. Salt river
Lick. Licking creek
Green. Green river
Cum. Cumberland river
Che. Cherokee river, navigable 900 miles
Miſs. Miſſiſſippi river
Te. Tenaſee river, a branch of the Cherokee
Mus. Muſkingum river
Si. Sioto river
L. M. Little Miami river
G. M. Great Miami river
G. W. Great Wabaſh river
Lime. Limeſtone

Counties in Kentucky.

Fa. Fayette Co.
Bo. Bourbon Co.
Ma. Maddiſon Co.
Me. Mercer Co.
Je. Jefferſon Co.
Ne. Nelſon Co.
Li. Lincoln Co.

Towns.

1. Lexington
2. Boonſborough
3. St Aſeph
4. Lewiſville
5. Harodſburg

Adjacent States.

VIR. Part of Virgina
N. C. Part of North Carolina

A DESCRIPTION OF KENTUCKY.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Length 250 } Between { 36° 30' and 39° 30' North Latitude.
Breadth 200 } { 8° & 15° W. Longitude from Philadelphia

BOUNDARIES.] BOUNDED north-weſt, by the river Ohio; weſt, by Cumberland river; ſouth, by North Carolina; eaſt, by Sandy river, and a line drawn due ſouth from its ſource, till it ſtrikes the northern boundary of North Carolina.

HISTORY.] The firſt white man we have certain accounts of, who diſcovered this province, was one James M'Bride, who in company with ſome others, in the year 1754, paſſing down the Ohio in canoes, landed at the mouth of Kentucky river, and there marked a tree, with the firſt letters of his name, and the date, which remains to this day. Theſe men reconnoitered the country, and returned home with the pleaſing news of their diſcovery of the beſt tract of land in North America, and probably in the world. From this period it remained concealed till about the year 1767, when one John Finley and ſome others, trading with the Indians, fortunately travelled over the fertile region, now called Kentucky, then only known to the Indians. It was called the Dark and Bloody Grounds, and ſometimes the Middle Ground. This country greatly engaged Mr. Finley's

ley's attention. Some time after, diſputes ariſing between the Indians and traders, he was obliged to decamp; and returned to his place of reſidence in North-Carolina, where he communicated his diſcovery to Col. Daniel Boon, and a few more, who conceiving it to be an intereſting object, agreed in the year 1769 to undertake a journey in order to explore it. After a long fatiguing march, over a mountainous wilderneſs, in a weſtward direction, they at length arrived upon its borders; and from the top of an eminence, with joy and wonder, deſcried the beautiful landſcape of Kentucky. Here they encamped, and ſome went to hunt for proviſions, which were readily procured, there being plenty of game: while Col. Boon and John Finley made a tour through the country, which they found far exceeding their expectations, and returning to camp, informed their companions of their diſcoveries. But in ſpite of this promiſing beginning, this company, meeting with nothing but hardſhips and adverſity, grew exceedingly diſheartened, and was plundered, diſperſed and killed by the Indians, except Col. Boon, who continued an inhabitant of the wilderneſs until the year 1771, when he returned home.

About this time Kentucky had drawn the attention of ſeveral gentlemen. Doctor Walker of Virginia, with a number more, made a tour weſtward for diſcoveries, endeavouring to find the Ohio river; and afterwards he and General Lewis, at Fort Stanwix, purchaſed from the Five Nations of Indians the lands lying on the north ſide of Kentucky. Col. Donaldſon, of Virginia, being employed by the ſtate to run a line from ſix miles above the Long Iſland, on Holſtein, to the mouth of the Great Kanhaway, and finding thereby that an extenſive tract of excellent country would be cut off to the Indians, was ſolicited, by the Inhabitants of Clench and Holſtein, to purchaſe the lands lying on the north ſide of Kentucky river from the Five Nations. This purchaſe he completed for five hundred pounds, ſpecie. It was then agreed, to fix a boundary line, running from the Long Iſland on Holſtein to the head of Kentucky river; thence down the ſame to the mouth; thence down the Ohio to the mouth of Great Kanhaway: but this valuable purchaſe the ſtate refuſed to confirm.

Col. Henderſon, of North-Carolina, being informed of this country by Col. Boon, he, and ſome other gentlemen, held

held a treaty with the Cherokee Indians at Wataga, in March 1775, and then purchaſed from them the lands lying on the ſouth ſide of Kentucky river for goods, at valuable rates, to the amount of £.6000 ſpecie.

Soon after this purchaſe, the ſtate of Virginia took the alarm, agreed to pay the money Col. Donaldſon had contracted for, and then diſputed Col. Henderſon's right of purchaſe in behalf of himſelf, as being a private gentleman of another ſtate. However, for his eminent ſervices to this country, and for having been inſtrumental in making ſo valuable an acquiſition to Virginia, that ſtate was pleaſed to reward him with a tract of land, at the mouth of Green river, to the amount of 200,000 acres; and the ſtate of North-Carolina gave him the like quantity in Powel's Valley. This region was formerly claimed by various tribes of Indians; whoſe title, if they had any, originated in ſuch a manner, as to render it doubtful which ought to poſſeſs it. Hence this fertile ſpot became an object of contention, a theatre of war, from which it was properly denominated the Bloody Grounds. Their contentions not being likely to decide the right to any particular tribe; as ſoon as Mr. Henderſon and his friends propoſed to purchaſe, the Indians agreed to ſell; and notwithſtanding the valuable conſideration they received, they have continued ever ſince troubleſome neighbours to the new ſettlers.*

In the year 1787, a ſettlement was formed upon the Muſkingum, which may be looked upon as the commencement of the American ſettlements upon the weſtern ſide of the Ohio. In 1788 and 1789 ſome farther ſurveying was done; but little ſince has been tranſacted in thoſe parts, except wars between the Indians and the ſettlers. Yet it is to be hoped that the decided meaſures taken by the United States will ſecure peace, which cannot fail to promote proſperity.

Nature in her pride has given to the regions of th's fair river a fertility ſo aſtoniſhing, that to believe it, occular demonſtration becomes neceſſary. During theſe times of barbarous war and maſſacre, the people of Kentucky and Cumberland, ſecured by their numbers and ſtrength, except in their outermoſt plantations, enjoyed perfect ſecurity. Kentucky continued to keep in view the object of her independence

* Morſe.

pendence, and from the reſpectable figure ſhe has made in the adminiſtration of her affairs, it was at length agreed, that ſhe ſhould be admitted into the federal union in June 1792.

In the courſe of the preſent war between the Indians and the United States, the enemy has been unable to make any impreſſion upon Kentucky; nor are its plantations the leaſt in danger from their attacks, excepting thoſe which are far removed from a ſettled diſtrict. In the opinion of Mr. Imlay, a man may ſettle with as much ſafety in Kentucky, as he could in any part of Great Britain.

The progreſs in improvements and cultivation which have been made in this country, almoſt exceeds belief.—Eleven years ago Kentucky, ſays Morſe, lay in foreſt, almoſt uninhabited but by wild beaſts. Now, notwithſtanding the united oppoſition of all the weſtern Indians, ſhe exhibits an extenſive ſettlement, divided into ſeven large and populous counties, in which are a number of flouriſhing little towns —containing more inhabitants than are in Georgia, Delaware, or Rhode-Iſland ſtates—and nearly or quite as many as in New-Hampſhire. An inſtance of the like kind, where a ſettlement has had ſo large and ſo rapid a growth, can ſcarcely be produced from the page of hiſtory.

CIVIL DIVISION.] Kentucky was originally divided into two counties, Lincoln and Jefferſon. It has ſince been ſubdivided into ſeven, which follow:

Counties.	Chief towns.	Counties.	Chief town.
Jefferſon,	LOUISVILLE,	Nelſon,	Bardſtown,
Fayette,	LEXINGTON,	Maddiſon,	
Bourbon,		Lincoln,	
Mercer,	Harrodſtown,		

As moſt of theſe counties are very large, it is probable that ſubdiviſions will continue to be made, as population increaſes.

RIVERS.] The river Ohio waſhes the north-weſtern ſide of Kentucky, in its whole extent. Its principal branches, which water this fertile tract of country, are Sandy, Licking, Kentucky, Salt, Green, and Cumberland rivers. Theſe again branch in various directions, into rivulets of different magnitudes, fertilizing the country in all its parts. At the bottoms of theſe water courſes, the lime-ſtone rock, which

is

is common to this country, appears of a greyiſh colour; and where it lies expoſed to the air, in its natural ſtate, it looks like brown free ſtone. On the banks of theſe rivers and rivulets, this ſtone has the appearance of fine marble, being of the ſame texture, and is found in the greateſt plenty.

Sandy, *Licking* and *Kentucky* rivers riſe near each other, in the Cumberland Mountains. Of theſe, *Sandy* river only breaks through the mountain. This river conſtitutes a part of the eaſtern boundary of Kentucky.

Licking river runs in a north-weſt direction, upwards of 100 miles, and is about 100 yards broad at its mouth.

Kentucky is a very crooked river, and after running a courſe of more than 200 miles, empties into the Ohio by a mouth of 150 yards broad.

Salt river riſes at four different places near each other. The windings of this river are curious. The four branches, after a circuitous courſe around a fine tract of land, unite; and after running about 15 miles, empty into the Ohio, 20 miles below the falls. Its general courſe is weſtward—its length about 90 miles—and as its mouth is 80 yards wide.

Green river purſues a weſtern courſe upwards of 150 miles, and by a mouth 80 yards wide, falls into the Ohio, 120 miles below the *Rapids*.

Cumberland river interlocks with the northern branch of Kentucky, and rolling round the other arms of Kentucky, among the mountains, in a ſouthern courſe, 100 miles—then in a ſouth-weſtern courſe for about 200 more—then in a ſouthern and ſouth-weſtern courſe for above 250 more, finds the Ohio, 413 miles below the Falls. At Naſhville, this river is 200 yards broad, and at its mouth 300. The river in about half its courſe, paſſes through North Carolina.

Theſe rivers are navigable for boats almoſt to their ſources, without rapids, for the greateſt part of the year. The little rivulets which chequer the country, bigin to leſſen in June, and quite diſappear in the months of Auguſt, September, and October. The autumnal rains, however, in November, repleniſh them again. The method of getting a ſupply of water in the dry ſeaſon is by ſinking wells, which are eaſily dug, and afford excellent water. The want of water in autumn, is the great complaint. Mills that may be ſupplied with water, eight months in a year, may be

erected in a thouſand different places. Wind mills and horſe mills may ſupply the other four months.

The banks of the rivers are generally high and compoſed of lime-ſtone. After heavy rains the water in the rivers riſes from 10 to 30 feet.

THE COMMUNICATIONS between this country and the ſea will be principally in the four following directions.

1. The rout through the Sioto and Muſkingum to Lake Erie, and ſo the river Hudſon:

2. The paſſage up the Ohio and Monongahela to the portage, which leads to the navigable waters of the Potowmac. This portage is 30 miles, and will probably be rendered much leſs by the execution of the plans now proſecuting for opening the navigation of thoſe waters.

3. The Great Kanhaway, which falls into the Ohio from the Kentucky ſhore, between the Hockhocking and the Sioto, ſhould the obſtructions to its navigation be removed, will open an extenſive navigation from the ſouth-eaſt, and leave but 11 miles portage from the navigable waters of James river, in Virginia. This communication, for the country between Muſkingum and Sioto, will probably be more uſed than any other, for the exportation of manufactures, and other light and valuable articles; and, eſpecially, for the importation of foreign commodities, which may be brought from the Cheſapeek to the Ohio, much cheaper than they are now carried from Philadelphia to Carliſle, and the other thick ſettled back counties of Pennſylvania.

4. But the current down the Ohio and the Miſſiſippi, for heavy articles that ſuit the Florida and Weſt-India markets, ſuch as corn, flour, beef, lumber, &c. will be more frequently loaded than any ſtreams on earth. The diſtance from the Sioto to the Miſſiſippi is 800 miles; from thence to the ſea is 900. This whole courſe is eaſily run in 15 days; and the paſſage up thoſe rivers is not ſo difficult as has uſually been repreſented. It is found, by late experiments, that ſails are uſed to great advantage againſt the current of the Ohio: and it is worthy of obſervation, that in all probability ſteam boats will be found to do infinite ſervice in all our extenſive river navigation.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY AND SOIL.] This whole country, as far as hath yet been diſcovered, lies upon a bed of lime-ſtone, which is in general about ſix feet below the ſurface, except

cept in the vallies, where the ſoil is much thinner. A tract of about 20 miles wide, along the banks of the Ohio, is hilly, broken land, interſperſed with many fertile ſpots. The reſt of the country is agreeably uneven, gently aſcending and deſcending at no great diſtances. The angles of aſcent are from 8 to 24 degrees, and ſometime more. The vallies in common, are very narrow, and the ſoil in them is very thin, and of an inferior quality: and that along the aſcending ground is frequently not much better; for where you ſee a tree blown up, you find the roots clinging to the upper parts of the rock. The ſoil, on theſe agreeable aſcents, (for the cannot be called hills) is ſufficiently deep, as is evident from the ſize of the trees. The ſoil is either black or tinged with a lighter or deeper vermillion, or is the colour of dark aſhes. In many places there are appearances of potters clay, and coal in abundance. The country promiſes to be well ſupplied with wholeſome, well-taſted water. In Nelſon county, north-weſt of Rolling fork, a branch of Salt river, is a tract of about 40 miles ſquare, moſtly barren, interſperſed with plains and ſtrips of good land, which are advantageous ſituations for raiſing cattle, as the neighbouring barrens are covered with graſs, and afford good paſturage. The lands eaſt of Nolin creek, a branch of Green river, are in general of an inferior qulity; but the banks of Green river afford many deſirable ſituatiens.

Towards the head waters of Kentucky river, which interlock with the waters of Cumberland and Sandy rivers, and the whole country eaſtward and ſouth-eaſtward as far as Holſtein river, is broken, mountainous, and almoſt impenetrable. No country will admit of being thicker ſettled with farmers, who confine themſelves to agriculture, than this. But large ſtocks of cattle, except in the neighbourhood of barrens, cannot be raiſed.

Elkhorn river, a branch of the Kentucky, from the ſouth-eaſt, waters a country fine beyond deſcription. Indeed, the country eaſt and ſouth of this, including the head waters of Licking river, Hickman's and Jeſſamine creeks, and the remarkable bend in Kentucky river, may be called an extenſive garden. The ſoil is deep and black, and the natural growth, large walnuts, honey and black locuſt, poplar, elm, oak, hickory, ſugar tree, &c: grape vines, running to the tops of the trees; and the ſurface covered with

clover, blue glaſs, and wild rye. On this fertile tract, and on the Licking river, and the head waters of Salt river, are the bulk of the ſettlements in this country. The ſoil within a mile or two of Kentucky river is generally of the third and fourth rates; and as you advance towards the Ohio, the land is poor and hilly.

Dick's river runs through a great body of firſt rate land, abounding with cane, and affords many excellent mill ſeats. Salt river has good lands on its head waters, except that they are low and unhealthy, but for 25 miles before it empties into the Ohio, the land on each ſide is level and poor, and abounds with ponds.

Cumberland river, ſo much of it as paſſes through Kentucky, traverſes, ſome few parts excepted, a hilly poor country.

Green river overflows its banks a conſiderable way up, at the ſeaſon when the Ohio ſwells, which is in April. This ſwell in Green river, occaſions ſeveral of its large branches to overflow, and cover the low grounds with water, leaves and vegetable ſubſtances, which in ſummer become noxious and unhealthy. Its banks are fine and fertile. There is a great body of good land near the falls or rapids in the Ohio, called Bare graſs; but the climate is rendered unhealthy by ponds of ſtagnant water, which may be eaſily drained.

The above account of the face of the country, is ſtated upon the authority of Morſe. It contains ſome particulars not noticed by Imlay; and as this is a material topic to thoſe who are deſirous of having an accurate idea of the geography of Kentucky; it was proper not to exclude any light what could be thrown upon it. The following repreſentation, is given by Imlay.

We will begin with a ſketch of the country lying on the rivers above Kentucky.

The Monongahala is navigable for boats nearly to its ſource, and runs through a country extremely fertile, well watered, and abounding with the ſugar maple, and with all kinds of timber calculated for building houſes, boats, cabinet work, &c.

The Fort at Redſtone on the Monongahala, is fourteen miles from the foot of the mountain, and about 50 miles by water from Fort Pitt or Pittſburgh, (formerly called Fort du

du Queſne.) Between Redſtone Fort and Pittſburgh, are large tracts of flat land capable of being made into extenſive and luxuriant meadow ground. The country is populous.

On the Yohogania the country is more uneven, but in the vallies the ſoil is extremely rich. Near Pittsburgh as well as in Redſtone all the comforts of life abound. The whole country abounds in coal.

On the Ohio much good land is interſperſed from Pittsburg to the little Kanhaway. The bottoms on the Ohio are every where extenſive and luxuriant.

There are ſome ſtrips of rich land upon the Little Kanhaway, but farther up the river the country is broken and ſteril, producing ſcarcely any other timber than the fir-tree or pine, and knotty black oaks, which are generally deemed ſymptoms of a bad ſoil.

This tract of bad land extends quite into the mountains in a ſouth direction and runs ſouth-weſterly as far as Great Sandy river, except on the bottoms of the Great Kanhaway, which are extenſive and rich.

Upon the Muſkingum on the weſtern ſide of the Ohio, is a rich vein of land, beyond which it is only tolerable till you come to the head waters of the Scioto, which are ſucceeded by as fine a body of land as the imagination can paint. This extends conſiderably near to the Ohio, and running weſtward quite to the Miami, now approximates its banks, and diſplays in its verdure and variety of majeſtic foreſts, all that beauty and richneſs which have been ſo much celebrated by travellers who have paſſed through them.

Upon Great Sandy River (on the eaſtern ſide) there is a body of good land: but leaving that in a ſouth weſterly courſe, high, broken and rugged hills ariſe, which will hardly ever be capable of cultivation: theſe hills extend between 30 and 40 miles, and open into the fine lands of Kentucky. At Limeſtone, which is ſome diſtance below Great Sandy (the eaſtern limit of the ſtate) the champaign country on the eaſtern ſide of the river begins. It is about 500 miles from Pittſburg in the wandering courſe of the Ohio, and nearly 300 by land.

At Limeſtone every thing aſſumes a dignity and ſplendour I have never ſeen in any other part of the world. You aſcend a conſiderable diſtance from the ſhore of the Ohio,

and

and when you would ſuppoſe you had arrived at the ſummit of a mountain, you find yourſelf upon an extenſive level. Here an eternal verdure reigns, and the brilliant ſun of lat. 39°, piercing through the azure heavens, produces in this prolific ſoil, an early maturity which is truly aſtoniſhing.

After travelling acroſs the Allegany mountain in March, when it was covered with ſnow, I found the country about Pittſburg bare, and not recovered from the ravages of winter: there was ſcarcely a blade of graſs to be ſeen, every thing looked dreary, and bore thoſe marks of melancholy which the rude hand of froſt produces. I embarked immediately for Kentucky, and in leſs than five days landed at Limeſtone, where I found nature robed in all her charms.

From Limeſtone to Licking creek the country is immenſely rich, and covered with cane, rye graſs, and the native clover. The cane is a reed which grows to the height frequently of ſifteen or ſixteen feet, but more generally about ten or twelve feet, and is in thickneſs from the ſize of a gooſe quill, to that of two inches diameter; ſometimes, yet ſeldom, it is larger. When it is ſlender, it never grows higher than from four to ſeven feet; it ſhoots up in one ſummer, but produces no leaves until the following year. It is an ever-green, and is, perhaps, the moſt nouriſhing food for cattle upon earth. No other milk or butter has ſuch flavour and richneſs as that which is produced from cows which feed upon cane. Horſes which feed upon it work nearly as well as if they were fed upon corn, provided care is taken to give them once in three or four days a handful of ſalt, otherwiſe this food is liable to heat, and bind their bowels.

In order to travel into the interior parts of the State the road lies acroſs the branches of Licking creek. There are ſeveral of them which take their riſe in the high hills of Great Sandy river, and the ſpurs of the Allegany mountain: they traverſe a moſt delightful country, and form a junction at a ſmall diſtance below the Lower Blue Lick. A ſalt ſpring is called a Lick, from the earth about them being furrowed out, in a moſt curious manner, by the buffalo and deer, which lick the earth on account of the ſaline particles with which it is impregnated. The country from the Fork to the Ohio is conſiderably broken, but generally rich, and

continues

continues uneven, except on the banks of the river, quite to the mouth of the Kentucky, which is about one hundred and ten miles below the mouth of Licking creek by water, and ſeventy above the Rapids of the Ohio.

After paſſing the Blue Lick, the ſoil, if poſſible, increaſes in richneſs. From thence to Danville is about fifty miles. Lexington lies about midway, and is nearly central of the fineſt and moſt luxuriant country, perhaps, on earth. From Lexington to Leeſburg is about twenty miles: to Boonſburg is about twenty: to the Upper Blue Lick nearly thirty. This ſquare which is nearly fifty miles, comprehends entirely what is called firſt rate land. Leeſburg lies on the Kentucky, about twenty miles from its mouth by land, and nearly forty by water. The country between that and the Ohio is broken, but rich, though it is not deemed a valuable body of land. The Kentucky is bound every where by high rocky precipes, which are generally two hundred feet and upwards perpendicular, and which makes its paſſes difficult. Few places on it have any bottom land, as the rock riſes moſtly contigious to the bed of the river; which confinement, after heavy rains, renders it very formidable from the impetuoſity of its current. On aſcending the banks of this river, the land on either ſide is equally good for a conſiderable diſtance above Boonſburg; but adjacent to the mountains from whence the river riſes, the country becomes broken, ſteril, and of little or no value. Boonſburg lies on the Kentucky, about ſixty miles above its mouth by land, and about one hundred and thirty by water. From Leeſburg down the river on the ſouth ſide, for about ten or twelve miles, the hills are conſiderably high and ſteep; but when you paſs the waters of Drinnon's Lick creek, you fall into a body of campaign land, which extends with little variation to the Rapids of the Ohio. From Leeſburg to Danville, the country for the firſt twenty miles, is of an inferior rate of land for this country; but farther on, you get into the rich country I have mentioned, comprehended within the ſquare of fifty miles.

Large bodies of good land lie on every ſide of Danville for twenty miles and upwards: but in the courſe from thence to the Rapids of the Ohio, on the waters of Salt river (which takes its name from a ſalt ſpring, called Bullit's Lick, that is on its banks, about twenty miles from the

mouth

mouth of the river) the country is, in ſome places, broken into ridges of hills, which are in general good land, but not well watered. As you approach the Rapids the country becomes more level, better watered, and the ſoil more fertile. The country of Beargraſs is beautiful and rich; as indeed is the land on Gooſe and Harrod's creeks. In the fork of the Ohio and Salt river, which form a junction about twenty miles below the Rapids,* the country is flat, and interſperſed with ſmall lakes or ponds, occaſioned by the extreme lowneſs of the banks of the Ohio in this fork, which when flooded, overflows the country, and the water fills theſe ponds periodically, or as often as thoſe inundations happen, which are frequent from December until April.

In leaving the Rapids in a ſouth-weſterly direction the country is flat, it bordering upon the country I have deſcribed in the fork of the Ohio and Salt rivers. After paſſing the main branch of the ſalt river near Bullitt's Lick, ten miles diſtant, in the fork of the north and ſouth branches, the country becomes broken and hilly; but between this and the Cumberland road, that leads from the upper parts of Kentucky, there is a conſiderable extent of fine land: and travelling a few leagues farther ſouthward, you arrive at extenſive plains, which extend upwards of one hundred and fifty miles in a ſouth-weſt courſe, and end only when they join the mountainous country. Some few clumps of trees, and a grove here and there, are the only obſtructions to a boundleſs horizon.

We now have arrived upon the waters of Green river: at the mouth of which, and between that and the Ohio, lies Henderſon's grant of twelve miles ſquare. The plains extend beyond the head waters of this river quite into the limits of North Carolina: but at the mouth, and for forty miles above, there is a large proportion of good land, particularly upon Panther creek. From the mouth of Green the river up the Ohio to Salt river, the land upon the banks of Ohio is generally fertile and rich; but leaving its banks you ſoon fall into the plain country, which is conſidered as little better than barren land. However, it is moſt likely that they

* The Rapids lie about 700 miles below Pittſburg, and about 400 above its confluence with the Miſſiſippi.

they will prove excellent for ſheep to feed upon, the climate being nearly the ſame as that of Spain, where the fineſt wool in Europe is produced. And though the land is not reckoned valuable in this country, on account of its comparative ſterility, yet it is of a ſuperior quality to great part of the ſoil in the lower parts of Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia. It abounds with hazel, which, it is well known, never grows kindly in a poor ſoil.

The native ſtrawberry is found in theſe plains in the greateſt abundance, as are likewiſe plumbs of different ſorts: and, if we can form any idea from the native grape that grows ſpontaneouſly here, of what the ſame ſoil is capable of producing when they are cultivated, it would appear that no climate or ſoil in the world is more congenial to the vine.

The country between Green and Cumberland rivers is in general rich, and finely watered. There is in it a moſt valuable lead mine, and ſeveral ſalt ſprings, and two of a bitumen, which, when annaliyzed, is found to be amber.

Cumberland river riſes among the mountains, conſiderably to the north-eaſt, and, after its ſeveral branches have joined it, runs a long way ſouth, and enters the limits of North Carolina. After a courſe of half a degree within thoſe limits, it turns to the north-weſt, and empties itſelf into the Ohio, at ſome diſtance above its junction with the Miſſiſſippi. The Tenaſee runs into the Ohio, not a long way below the mouth of Cumberland. The Tenaſee is the moſt important of the ſouthern branches of the Ohio. Its northern fork, called Holſton, riſes in the country of the ſame name, and after paſſing through Nolachucky, is joined by the main or ſouth branch. This branch riſes in the remote parts of the State of Georgia, and, after traverſing the borders of the Cherokee country, is joined by the Holſton branch when it is called the Tenaſee: from thence it runs ſouth-weſterly, quite through the limits of North Carolina, and approaches the head waters of the Mobile, which empties itſelf into the gulph of Mexico. In its courſe, which is very rapid thus far, from the material declivity of the high country, which from mountains gradually ſink into a flat, there is a number of falls, but none of them conſiderable. It now turns again to the northward, and from its lazy motion it is obvious that there is very little fall of water from this to the Ohio. This turn conſti-

tutes what is called the Great Bend of the Tenaſee, or Muſcle Shoal, from the number of ſhoals in this part of the river, which are covered with theſe ſhell-fiſh. The river is here from two to three and a half miles wide. Its importance will conſiſt in its being the moſt convenient inlet from the upper parts of Virginia and the Carolinas to the Miſſiſſippi, it being navigable for boats of forty tons burthen from Holſton, the falls excepted, where carrying places will anſwer until there are canals made, which can be done with very little expence.

Holſton is a narrow ſtrip of country ſurrounded on every ſide by mountains; but there is a paſſage which winds through them, ſo as to admit of a paſſage this way, and down the river, without any difficulty of bad roads whatever. Should you continue your route by land in the road to Kentucky (which I ſhall deſcribe in another place), you would have ſeveral mountains to paſs, and at leaſt two hundred miles of bad road.

After you leave the plains which extend into the Cumberland country, in your courſe to the Tenaſee, the country is ſomewhat broken, but moſtly rich. Great part of the land lying between theſe rivers and the Ohio, and between Cumberland and Green rivers, was in military grants, made by Virgina to their officers and ſoldiers, and is eſteemed a valuable ſituation for its proximity to the junction of the Ohio and Miſſiſſippi. Their grants extend as low on the Miſſiſſippi as the partition line between Virginia and North Carolina: all of which is a beautiful country: and the banks of the river, which are very high, prevents it from overflowing, which is not the caſe a great way lower down.

The land in the great bend of the Tenaſee is very fine: but when you approach the country of the Chickaſaws, it becomes broken, light, and ſandy: and, as you extend to the ſouthward, I have been informed (I never travelled farther than this by land) the ſoil grows ſtill lighter, and except a large body of good land on the Miſſiſſippi and the bottoms of the ſeveral ſtreams which runs into the Gulph and Miſſiſſippi, it is little better than Weſt Florida; which has been celebrated in Europe for its fertility: but ſo fine a country have I been endeavouring to deſcribe to you, that, judging by compariſon, the people of Kentucky and Cumberland look upon that as an indifferent ſoil.

PRODUCTIONS

PRODUCTIONS. Imlay ſpeaking of the weſtern territory in general, ſays, Here is found all the variety of ſoil and climate neceſſary to the culture of every kind of grain, fibrous plants, cotton, fruits, vegetables, and all ſorts of proviſions. The upper ſettlements on the Ohio produce chiefly wheat, oats, barley, rye, Indian corn or maze, hemp and flax. The fruits, are apples, pears, cherries, peaches, plumbs, ſtrawberries, raſberries, currants, gooſeberries and grapes. Of culinary plants and vegetables, there are turnips, potatoes, carrots, parſnips, cymbiline or ſquaſh, cucumbers, peaſe, beans, aſparagus, cabbages, brocali, celery and ſallads; beſides which there are melons and herbs of every ſort. The proviſion conſiſt of beef, pork, mutton, veal, and a variety of poultry, ſuch as ducks, muſcovy ducks, turkeys, geeſe, dunghill fowls and pigeons. The ſuperfluous proviſions are ſold to the emigrants who are continually paſſing through thoſe ſettlements, in their route to the different diſtricts of the country, and which I have enumerated. Some conſiderable quantity of ſpirits diſtilled from rye, and likewiſe cyder, are ſent down the river to a market, in thoſe infant ſettlements where the inhabitants have not had time to bring orchards to any perfection, or have not a ſuperfluity of grain to diſtil into ſpirits. The beef, pork, and flour are diſpoſed of in the ſame way. The flax and hemp are packed on horſes and ſent acroſs the mountain to the inland towns of Pennſylvania and Maryland, and (as I hinted in a former letter) in a few years when grazing forms the principal object of thoſe ſettlers, they will always find a market for their cattle at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Alexandria.

This country produces alſo all the pot-herbs which are common in Europe: ſeveral kinds of nuts grow in the foreſts, ſuch as cheſnuts, hickory, and black walnuts. The mountains, hills, and uninhabited parts abound in deer, wild turkeys, and a ſpecies of grouſe which are called by the Americans promiſcuouſly partridge or pheaſant. There is an abundance of wild fowl, as is indeed the caſe in every part of the weſtern country: to enumerate theſe could prove neither amuſement or inſtruction.

Kentucky produces, beſides tobacco, all the different kinds of grain, which I have deſcribed, in the upper ſettlement, all the fruits, with the addition of apricots and nectarines; theſe and peaches grow here to very great perfection, par-

ticularly when planted upon a light ſoil, which ſhould always be the caſe when it can be found; but however extraordinary it may appear, it is not often the caſe in this diſtrict of country.

Thoſe culinary plants, vegetables, &c. I have enumerated above, are produced in the whole weſtern country. In ſome parts they grow to greater perfection than in others, as in this the cucumber, turnips, peas, and many others are much finer than I ever ſaw them any where beſide. The cantilole melon is only to be equalled by thoſe in Perſia. We are not at the trouble and expence of forcing. Every thing put into the ground of the vegetable kind, grows in a moſt wonderful manner.

The ſoil is uncommonly favourable to hemp and Indian corn. I have known 12 cwt. of the former produced from an acre* of ground, and as much as 100 buſhels of the latter. This has not only been done from an uncommon fertile ſpot; but there are large bodies of land adjoining, which are equally prolific. I believe, that, were I to mention upon an average the produce of the whole country, it would be found to be nearly as follows:

Hemp, per acre - - - -	800 cwt.
Indian corn, or maze, ditto - -	60 buſhels.
Wheat, ditto - - - - -	30 ditto.
Barley, ditto - - - - -	40 ditto.
Oats, ditto - - - - -	50 ditto.
Clover and timothy graſs, ditto - -	25 cwt.

Indian corn or maze (Carver informs us) grows from ſix to ten feet high, on a ſtalk full of joints, which is ſtiff and ſolid, and when green abounding with a ſweet juice. The leaves are like thoſe of the reed, about two feet in length and three or four inches broad. The flowers which are produced at ſome diſtance from the fruit on the ſame plant, grow like the ears of oats, and are ſometimes white, yellow, or of a purple colour. The ſeeds are as large as peas, and like them quite naked and ſmooth, but of a roundiſh ſurface, rather compreſſed. One ſpike generally conſiſts of about ſix hundred grains, which are placed cloſely together in

* The acre is the ſame as the Engliſh ſtatute acre. The buſhel holds thirty-two quarts.

in rows to the number of eight or ten and ſometimes twelve. The corn is very wholeſome, eaſy of digeſtion, and yields as good nouriſhment as any other ſort. The Indians after having reduced it into meal by pounding it, make cakes of it and bake them before the fire. Some nations eat it in cakes before it is ripe, in which ſtate it is very agreeable to the palate, and extremely nutritive.

Beſides hemp and flax for manufacturing, cotton is cultivated with conſiderable ſucceſs, particularly in the ſouthern parts of the State and in Cumberland; and, no doubt, in a few years, when our ſettlements extend to the Natchez, cotton will be produced in as great perfection as in the Eaſt or Weſt Indies. No ſoil or climate can be more congenial to this plant than the regions on the lowermoſt parts of the Miſſiſſippi. We have it in our power to promote the culture of ſilk alſo. The mildneſs of the climate and the great quantity of the mulberry trees, which are every where interſperſed in our foreſts, renders this matter extremely eaſy; but how far this will be politic, when the uſe of ſilk is going out of faſhion, is a matter that requires ſome conſideration. Cotton has ſupplied its place, and its ſuperior excellence, I apprehend, will always make it a more profitable manufactory.

The growth of wool will form an important conſideration with us. The plains I have deſcribed, extend quite to the mountains, ſo that ſheep may have every advantage which the flocks of Spain enjoy. If we can form any idea from the ſamples of wool produced in many parts of the country, we may conclude that our moſt ſanguine expectations will be fully anſwered.

The buffalo are moſtly driven out of Kentucky. Some are ſtill found upon the head waters of Licking creek, Great Sandy, and the head waters of Green river. Deer abound in the extenſive foreſts; but the elk confines itſelf moſtly to the hilly and uninhabited places.

The rapidity of the ſettlement has driven the wild turkey quite out of the middle countries; but they are found in large flocks in all our extenſive woods.

Amidſt the mountains and broken countries are great numbers of the grouſe I have deſcribed; and ſince the ſettlement has been eſtabliſhed, the quail, by following the trail of grain which is neceſſarily ſcattered through the wil-

derneſs,

derneſs, has migrated from the old ſettlements on the other ſide the mountain, and has become a conſtant reſident with us. This bird was unknown here on the firſt peopling of the country.

There is a variety of wild-fowl in every part of this State, particularly teal, and the ſummer duck. The latter breeds with us. Its incubation is always in temperate climates, which is the reaſon of its being called the ſummer duck.

The productions of Cumberland are nearly the ſame as thoſe of Kentucky. The quality of tobacco is perhaps ſomething better; but the climate being conſiderably warmer, it is not ſo favourable to wheat and barley, nor does graſs grow there ſo luxuriantly as with us.

The country below Cumberland ſoon becomes warm enough for indigo and rice; and perhaps theſe articles, in a few years, will be cultivated on the Miſſiſſippi with as much ſucceſs, if not more, than they ever were in South Carolina or Georgia; particularly the former, as the ſoil on the Miſſiſſippi, is infinitely more luxuriant than any in the Carolinas. Some eſſays were made in this buſineſs, previous to the late war; but the object was abandoned in the deſtruction of the ſettlement made below the Natchez.

Oranges, and other tropical fruits grow at the Natchez, and ſome diſtance above, to conſiderable perfection. There is a variety of nuts which grow both in Kentucky and Cumberland, ſome of which are common to both; the moſt remarkable of which is the Pacane; but as they have all been noticed, both by Carver and Jefferſon, I ſhall refer you to them for particular deſcriptions and properties. Grapes, plumbs, gooſberries, and ſtrawberries, grow alſo ſpontaneouſly in the ſouthern parts of Kentucky, and in moſt parts of Cumberland.

Proviſions, tobacco, and raw materials will conſtitute the firſt articles of our trade. Such a quantity of beef, pork, bacon, butter, cheeſe, &c. &c. might be furniſhed from this country as will, one day, no doubt, furniſh the Weſt India iſlands, and afford relief to the miſerable Chineſe, whoſe ſcanty portion of rice is only ſufficient to keep ſoul and body together. Our mountainous countries muſt always prove excellent ranges for herds of cattle; the graſs, in the ſummer, affording ſufficient food to fatten them, without

without the expence of cultivated meadows, and the winters are ſeldom ſo ſevere as to require any other food than the cane and pea-vine.

The extenſive climate of this country I believe is no where warm enough for the cultivation of the ſugar cane with ſucceſs; and to import it would be too expenſive by reaſon of its great weight; but nature has ſuperſeded that neceſſity in the ſupply of the ſugar maple-tree. It has been long known that ſugar could be made from the juice of this tree; but from the imperfect knowledge of the buſineſs of ſugar-making, the ſamples from this liquid were ſuch as promiſed no great expectations in future experiments; however the neceſſity which the people were under of making them or doing without ſugar, proved, that with care and proper management, it could be made equal to the fineſt ſugars of the Weſt Indies or Brazil.

The ſugar maple-tree not only grows in the greateſt abundance throughout this country; but it is known to be the hardieſt, and the moſt difficult to deſtroy of all the trees in our foreſts (the beech not excepted) by the planters, who have a method of chopping or girdling the trunks of trees about one foot and a half above the ground, in order to kill them, and thereby they prevent their corps from being ſhaded.

The ſeaſon of tapping is moſtly about the middle of February, in Kentucky; but not until the latter end of the month, about Pittſburg, in the remote parts of Pennſylvania, on the head branches of Suſquahana, and Delaware, and in the State of New York.

The buſineſs of ſugar making is moſtly managed by women and boys; the men generally having nothing more to do with it than to tap the trees, prepare the ſheds, and different apparatus. So that our agricultural employments are very little obſtructed by this buſineſs, which produces ſo important an article for domeſtic uſes.

The ſalt ſprings which have been found in the ſingle State of Kentucky, under proper management, would be ſufficient to produce ſalt for all the inhabitants which the weſtern country could ſupport. There are at leaſt twelve of thoſe ſprings between Great Sandy and Cumberland.

We have various other minerals, ſuch as iron (which is the moſt uſeful), copper, lead, ſulphur, nitre, &c. &c.

Iron

Iron ore is found in great plenty upon the northern branches of Licking creek, and likewiſe upon the waters of Green river. A lead mine has been worked many years with conſiderable profit, which lies in the county of Montgomery, upon the waters of the Great Kanhaway. There is another between the Cumberland and Tenaſee rivers which is ſaid to be very valuable, and its ore is more pure than any other which has been diſcovered in America. But the lead mine on the Miſſiſſippi muſt prove inexhauſtible. It extends from the mouth of Rock river more than 100 miles upwards. Beſides theſe there are ſeveral others, ſome of which lie on the Spaniſh ſide of the Miſſiſſippi, and have been uſed for years paſt. Copper mines have been diſcovered in ſeveral places, but the mine on the Wabaſh is, perhaps, the richeſt vein of native copper in the bowels of the whole earth; and no doubt will render all the others of little or no value. Sulphur is found in ſeveral places in abundance; and nitre is made from earth which is collected from caves and other places to which the wet has not penetrated. The making of this ſalt, in this country, is ſo common, that many of the ſettlers manufacture their own gunpowder.

There are great quantities of coal upon the upper branches of the Miſſiſſippi. It is particularly favourably that this mineral lies at the heads of our larger rivers, as it can be ſent down with the greateſt facility; and it is very certain that the great body of it which the Ohio country alone contains, is equal to anſwer all the purpoſes for which it may be wanted throughout this extenſive empire.

Though the champaign part of this country has no ſtone on its ſurface, yet every where limeſtone is found from 6 to 15 feet below it. Moſt of the bottoms of our rivulets and ſtreams are paved with this ſtone. It is very eaſily calcined, when it becomes excellent lime. It is alſo convenient for building, by reaſon of its peculiar ſmoothneſs, and the eaſe with which it may be worked into any form. Beſides this ſtone, which is the moſt common, every other kind of ſtone is found which is either uſeful or ornamental, ſuch as flint, grindſtone, and millſtones, of a very good quality, which have been reckoned equal to French burrs. There is the greateſt plenty of marble upon the banks of the Kentucky, particularly at Leeſburg. I have not ſeen any which

has

has been poliſhed; but judges in that buſineſs give us the moſt flattering ideas of its quality.

Clay is very common in every part of this country which is proper for bricks; and there is a ſuperior kind on the Beech fork of Salt river, which no doubt might be manufactured into good porcelain. Marle, chalk, gypſum, and ochres, are found in various parts.

This country (obſerves Morſe) in general is well timbered. Of the natural growth which is peculiar to this country, we may reckon the ſugar, the coffee, the papaw, and the cucumber tree. The two laſt are a ſoft wood, and bear a fruit of the ſhape and ſize of a cucumber. The coffee tree reſembles the black oak, and bears a pod, which encloſes good coffee. Beſides theſe there is the honey locuſt, black mulberry, wiln cherry, of a large ſize, buckeye, an exceedingly ſoft wood—the magnolia, which bears a beautiful bloſſom of a rich and exquiſite fragrance. Such is the variety and beauty of the flowering ſhrubs and plants which grow ſpontaneouſly in this country, that in the proper ſeaſon the wilderneſs appears in bloſſom.

The beſt ſoil produces little timber but the locuſt, cherry, walnut, buck-eye, ſugar-tree, elm, beech, aſh, ſatin-wood, and pawpaw: the middle rate land oaks, hiccory, dog-wood, ſome ſugar-trees, and beech. What we call indifferent land affords moſtly black and red oaks, ſome hiccory, gum, &c. and the more broken and hilly country (I mean the worſt land), black-jack oak, fir, &c.

The accounts of the fertility of the ſoil in this country have, in ſome inſtances, exceeded belief; and probably have been exaggerated.—That ſome parts of Kentucky, particularly the high grounds, are remarkably good, all accounts agree. The lands of the firſt rate are too rich for wheat, and will produce 50 and 60, and in ſome inſtances, it is affirmed, 100 buſhels of good corn, an acre. In common, the land will produce 30 buſhels of wheat or rye an acre. Barley, oats, cotton, flax, hemp, and vegetables of all kinds common in this climate, yield abundantly.

In the rivers are plenty of buffalo and catfiſh of uncommon ſize, ſalmon, mullet, rock, perch, garfiſh, eel, ſuckers, ſunfiſh, &c.—Trout, ſhad and herrings have not been caught in the weſtern waters.

Swamps are rare in Kentucky; and of courſe the reptiles

which they produce, ſuch as ſnakes, frogs, &c. are not numerous. The honey-bee may be called a domeſtic inſect, as it is not found but in civilized countries. This is confirmed by a ſaying which is ſaid to be common among the Indians, when they ſee a ſwarm of bees in the woods, 'Well, brothers, it is time for us to decamp, for the white people are coming.'

The federal government regulating every thing commercial, muſt be productive of the greateſt harmony, ſo that while we are likely to live in the regions of perpetual peace, our felicity will receive a zeſt from the activity and variety of our trade. We ſhall paſs through the Miſſiſſippi to the ſea—up the Ohio, Monongahala and Cheat rivers, by a ſmall portage, into the Potomac, which will bring us to the federal city on the line of Virginia and Maryland—through the ſeveral rivers I have mentioned, and the lakes to New York and Quebeck—from the northern lakes to the head branches of the rivers which run into Hudſon's-bay into the Artict regions—and from the ſources of the Miſouri into the Great South Sea. Thus in the centre of the earth, governing by the laws of reaſon and humanity, we ſeem calculated to become at once the emporium and protectors of the world.

Manufactures. Linen and woollen cloths, leather, and hats, for home conſumption, are manufactured with conſiderable ſucceſs. The two firſt articles are only made in familes for their own uſe; but the latter are made by men of profeſſion in that buſineſs, are of a quality that would not diſgrace the mechanics of Europe. Blackſmiths work of all ſorts, even to making fire arms, is done there; as is alſo cabinet work, wheel-wright, mill-wright, houſe carpentry, joinery, ſhoe-making, &c. &c, in ſhort, all the trades immediately neceſſary to the promotion of the comforts of new ſettlements, are to be found here. They have erected a paper mill, an oil mill, fulling mills, ſaw mills, and a great number of valuable griſt mills. Labourers particularly tradeſmen are exceedingly wanted here. No tradeſman will work for leſs than fifty per cent. advance upon the Philadelphian price.

The wages of a labouring man in Kentucky are about £.15 a year, excluſively of finding him food and lodging. Carpenters, ſmiths, joiners, &c. have about 2s. 6d. ſterling a day,

a day, with food and lodging; for no labouring perſons find themſelves in that country.

CLIMATE. Healthy and delightful, ſome few places in the neighbourhood of ponds and low grounds excepted. The inhabitants do not experience the extremes of heat and cold. Snow ſeldom falls deep, or lies long.

It is well known (obſerves Imlay) that the climate upon the Atlantic coaſt of America is in the extreme of heat and cold, and that it is more variable than when it was firſt ſettled by Europeans; but the winters are milder. The extremes proceed no doubt from the immenſe continent, which lies to the north-weſt, and which is interſperſed with freſh water lakes.

The greateſt part of Pennſylvania which lies between latitude 40° and 39° 40' ſhould, from its ſituation upon the globe, be a very excellent climate; and no doubt in time it will. At preſent it is too ſubject to extremes: and by the too frequent and violent bracing, and ſudden relaxation of the animal ſyſtem, the elaſticity of the nerves is injured, and thus the marks of age are viſible at an earlier period in ſome parts of America than in others.

Farther ſouthward the cold is leſs; but as the heat is proportionally greater, the extremes are much the ſame quite to South Carolina. Ae you approach the ridge of mountains which run through America from north to ſouth, the inhabitants look more healthy, which is the conſequence of the climate being more temperate and ſteady.

The country on the upper parts of the Ohio, and between Pittſburg and lake Erie, is conſiderably colder than Pennſylvania and Maryland, which no doubt is occaſioned, in a great degree, in the former, from its proximity to the mountains; but in a greater degree, in both, from the country around them being a continual foreſt.

When you arrive in Kentucky you experience a greater temperature of air than in any country I have ever travelled in, Fahrenhelit's thermometer ſeldom falling below 35 deg. in winter, nor riſing above 80 in ſummer. The approach of the ſeaſons is gradual. The ſummer continues moſtly to the middle of October. The autumn, or mild weather, generally continues until Chriſtmas, when we have ſome cold and froſt until February; when ſpring approaches, and by the beginning of March ſeveral ſhrubs and trees begin

gin to ſhoot forth their buds; by the middle of the month, the buck-eye or horſe cheſnut is clad in its ſummer livery; and by the middle of April the foliage of the foreſts is completely expanded; which is a fortnight earlier than the leaves are ſhot in Virginia and Maryland. Cumberland is proportionally more temperate than North Carolina, as Kentucky is to Virginia.

CHIEF TOWNS.] LEXINGTON, which ſtands on the head waters of Elkhorn river, is reckoned the capital of Kentucky. Here the courts are held, and buſineſs is regularly conducted. In 1786, it contained about 100 houſes, and ſeveral ſtores, with a good aſſortment of dry goods. It muſt have greatly increaſed ſince.

LEESTOWN is weſt of Lexington on the eaſtern bank of Kentucky river. It is regularly laid out, and is flouriſhing. The banks of Kentucky river are remarkably high, in ſome places 3 and 400 feet, compoſed generally of ſtupendous perpendicular rock; the conſequence is, there are few croſſing places. The beſt is at Leeſtown, which is a circumſtance that muſt contribute much to its increaſe.

LOUISVILLE ſtands on the Kentucky ſide of the Ohio, oppoſite Clarkſville, at the falls, in a fertile country, and promiſes to be a place of great trade. Its unhealthineſs, owing to ſtagnated waters behind the town, has conſiderably retarded its growth. Beſides theſe there is Bardſtown, in Nelſon county, and Harrodſberg, in Mercer county, both on the head waters of Salt river. Danville, Boonſborough and Granville are alſo increaſing towns.

POPULATION.] The rapid population of the weſtern country has not only aſtoniſhed America itſelf, but it muſt amaze Europe, when they enter into the views and increaſe of this growing empire. The firſt ſettlement on the weſtern waters by the Engliſh was in 1760, and, under the influence of almoſt continual Indian wars, the ſettlement (I am now ſpeaking of the upper ſettlement on the Ohio) now contains not leſs than an hundred thouſand ſouls. The State of Kentucky did not make a permanent ſettlement before 1780, which now contains not leſs than an hundred thouſand.

I have known upwards of 10,000 emigrants to arrive in the State of Kentucky within one year, and from 4 to 10,000 in ſeveral other years.

Though

Though we enjoy an extenſive inland navigation, we are not liable to the ſame loſs of men which the perils of the ſea produces; nor to any of that loſs which maratime countries ſuffer by their citizens entering into foreign ſervice, or ſettling in foreign countries: our voyages will be regulated by the periodical floods, and the æras of abſence will be more determinate and certain; ſo that abſence here cannot in the leaſt retard the increaſe of inhabitants. It is impoſſible that we can experience any thing like poverty, for no country, perhaps, upon the globe is ſo rich in the comforts and neceſſaries of life. As to wars, we can have none after a few more years are paſt. The Spaniards may put us to ſome inconvenience for a few years to come; but, in doing this, they will not only riſk the loſs of New Orleans, but the whole of Louiſiana, which they conſider as the key to Mexico. Thus ſecured from wars, and the inland navigation of the country not ſubjecting us to material loſſes in that buſineſs; with the propenſity to early marriages, produced by the ſimplicity and innocence of youth, tutored under the pure maxims of virtue and reaſon; it cannot be conſidered as a ſanguine calculation, (when we add the additional conſideration of the probable number of emigrants we may receive,)* that our population will double once in fifteen years.

CHARACTER.] Theſe people, collected from different ſtates, of different manners, cuſtoms, religions, and political ſentiments, have not been long enough together to form a uniform and diſtinguiſhing character. Among the ſettlers there are many gentlemen of abilities, and many genteel families, from ſeveral of the ſtates, who give dignity and reſpectability to the ſettlement. They are, in general, more orderly, perhaps, than any people who have ſettled a new country.

Emigrations to this country were moſtly from the back parts of Virginia, Maryland, Peenſylvania, and North Carolina, until 1784: in which year many officers who had ſerved in the American army during the late war came out with their families; ſeveral families came alſo from England, Philadelphia, New Jerſey, York, and the New England States. The country ſoon began to be chequered after that æra

* It is aſſerted that at leaſt 20,000 emigrated thither in the year 1787.

æra with genteel men, which operated both upon the minds and actions of the black woods people, who conſtituted the firſt emigrants. A taſte for the decorum and elegance of the table was ſoon cultivated; the pleaſures of gardening were conſidered not only as uſeful but amuſing. Theſe improvements in the comforts of living and manners, awakened a ſenſe of ambition to inſtruct their youth in uſeful and accompliſhed arts.

RELIGION.] In 1785, the aſſembly of Virginia enacted, that no man ſhall be compelled to ſupport any religious worſhip, place or miniſter whatſoever, nor be enforced, reſtrained, moleſted or burdened in his body or goods, nor otherwiſe ſuffer on account of his religious opinions or belief; but that all men ſhould be free to profeſs, and by argument to maintain, their opinions in matters of religion; and that the ſame ſhould in no wiſe diminiſh, enlarge or affect their civil capacities. Kentucky has adopted this liberal and chriſtian plan, ſince it has become an independent ſtate.

The Baptiſts are the moſt numerous religious ſect in Kentucky. In 1787 they had 16 churches eſtabliſhed, beſides ſeveral congregations where churches were not conſtituted. Theſe were ſupplied with upwards of 30 miniſters or teachers. There are ſeveral large congregations of Preſbyterians, and ſome few of other denominations.

LITERATURE.] The legiſlature of Virginia has made proviſion for a college in Kentucky, and has endowed it with very conſiderable landed funds. The Rev. John Todd has given a very handſome library for its uſe. Schools are eſtabliſhed in the ſeveral towns, and, in general, regularly and handſomely ſupported. They have a printing office, and publiſh a weekly Gazette.

CURIOSITIES.] The banks or rather precipices of Kentucky and Dick's rivers, are to be rekoned among the natural curioſities of this country. Here the aſtoniſhed eye beholds 3 or 400 feet of ſolid perpendicular rock, in ſome parts of the lime-ſtone kind, and in others of fine white marble, curiouſly chequered with ſtrata of aſtoniſhing regularity. Theſe rivers have the appearance of deep, artificial canals. Their banks are level, and covered with red-cedar groves.

Caves

Caves have been diſcovered in this country, of ſeveral miles in length, under a fine lime-ſtone rock, ſupported by curious arches and pillars. Springs that emit ſulphurous matter have been in ſeveral parts of the country. One is near a ſalt ſpring, in the neighbourhood of Boonſborough. There are three ſprings or ponds of bitumen near Green river, which do not form a ſtream, but empty themſelves into a common reſervoir, and when uſed in lamps, anſwer all the purpoſes of the beſt oil. Copperas and alum are among the minerals of Kentucky.

THE ROUTES TO KENTUCKY,—METHOD OF TRAVELLING, OF SETTLING, OF SUBSISTING, &c.] The routes from the different Atlantic States to this country are various, as may be ſuppoſed. From the northern States it is through the upper parts of Pennſylvania to Pittſburg, and then down the river Ohio. The diſtance from Philadelphia to Pittſburg is nearly three hundred miles.* The route through Redſtone and by Pittſburg, both from Maryland and Virginia, is the moſt eligible, provided you have much baggage; except you go from the ſouthern and back counties of Virginia; then your beſt and moſt expeditious way is through the Wilderneſs. From Baltimore paſſing Old Town upon the Potowmac, and by Cumberland Fort, Braddock's road to Redſtone Old Fort on the Monongahala, is about two hundred and forty miles; and from Alexandria to the ſame place by Wincheſter Old Town, and then the ſame route acroſs the mountain is about two hundred and twenty miles. This laſt muſt be the moſt eligible for all Europeans who may wiſh to travel to this country, as the diſtance by land is ſhorter, the roads better, and the accommodations good; *i. e.* they are very good to Old Town which is one hundred and forty miles from Alexandria, and from thence to Redſtone comfortable, and plentifully ſupplied with proviſions of all ſorts: the road over the mountain is rather rough, but no where in the leaſt dangerous.

Travellers or emigrants take different methods of tranſporting their baggage, goods, or furniture, from the places they may be at to the Ohio, according to circumſtances, or their object in coming to the country. For inſtance, if a man

* From the federal city on Potowmac, it is about two hundred and twenty.

man be travelling only for curioſity, or has no family or goods to remove, his beſt way would be to purchaſe horſes, and take his route through the Wilderneſs: but provided he has a family or goods of any ſort to remove, his beſt way, then, would be to purchaſe a waggon and team of horſes to carry his property to Redſtone Old Fort, or to Pittſburg, according as he may come from the northern or ſouthern States. A good waggon will coſt at Philadelphia about 10l. (I ſhall reckon every thing in ſterling money for your greater convenience) and the horſes about 12l. each: they would coſt ſomething more both at Baltimore and Alexandria. The waggon may be covered with canvas, and, if it be the choice of the people, they may ſleep in it at nights with the greateſt ſafety. But if they ſhould diſlike that, there are inns of accommodation the whole diſtance on the different roads. To allow the horſes a plenty of hay and corn would coſt about 1s. a day each horſe; ſuppoſing you purchaſe your forage in the moſt œconomical manner, *i. e.* of the farmers, as you paſs along, from time to time as you may want it, and carry it in your waggon; and not of innkeepers, who muſt have their profits. The proviſions for the family I would purchaſe in the manner; and by having two or three camp kettles, and ſtopping every evening when the weather is fine upon the brink of ſome rivulet, and by kindling a fire they may ſoon dreſs their food. There is no impediment to things of this kind: it is common and may be done with the greateſt ſecurity; and I would recommend all perſons who wiſh to avoid expence as much as poſſible to adopt this plan. True, the charges at inns on thoſe roads are remarkably reaſonable, but I have mentioned thoſe particulars as there are many unfortunanate people in the world, to whom the ſaving of every ſhilling is an object, and as this manner of journeying is ſo far from being diſagreeable, that in a fine ſeaſon it is extremely pleaſant.

Proviſions in thoſe countries are very cheap, beef, mutton, and pork, are ſomething leſs than 2d. per lb; dunghill fowls are from 4d. to 6d. each; duck, 8d.; geeſe and turkeys, 1s. 3d.; butter, 5d.; cheeſe, I will ſay nothing about, as there is very little good until you arrive at Kentucky. Flour is about 12s. 6d. per cwt.

The beſt way is to carry their tea and coffee from the place they may ſet out at; good green tea will be from

4s. 6d.

4s. 6d. to 6s. per lb.; ſouchong from 3s. to 5s.; coffee will coſt from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.; loaf ſugar from 7½d. to 10 d. But I would not recommend their carrying much ſugar, for as the back country is approached, the maple ſugar is in abundance, and may be bought from 4d. to 6d. per lb. Such are the expences to be incurred travelling to this country by Redſtone and Pittſburg.

The diſtance which one of thoſe waggons may travel one day with another is litte ſhort of twenty miles: ſo that it will be a journey from Alexandria to Redſtone Old Fort of eleven or twelve days, from Baltimore a day or two longer, and from Philadelphia to Pittſburg I ſhould ſuppoſe it would require nearly twenty days; as the roads are not ſo good as from the two former places.*

From theſe prices the expence of removing a family, from either of the ſea ports I have mentioned to the Ohio, may be computed with tolerable exactitude.

The beſt time for ſetting out for this country from any of the Atlantic ports, is the latter end of either September or April. The autumn is perhaps the more eligible of the two; as it is likely that the roads acroſs the mountain will be drier, and proviſions and forage are then both more plentiful and cheap than in the ſpring.

If this mode ſhould not ſuit the convenience of the party, by reaſon of their not wanting a waggon or horſes when they arrive in this country, they may have their goods brought out to Redſtone Old Fort from Alexandria for 15s. per cwt. and in like proportion from Baltimore and Philadelphia. The canals on the Potowmac will reduce this expence.

At Redſtone Old Fort, or Pittſburg, they can either buy a boat, which will coſt them about 5s. per ton, or freight their goods to Kentucky for about 1s. per cwt. There is no regular buſineſs of this ſort; but as there are always boats coming down the river, 1s. per cwt. is the common charge for freight. But more frequently when there is boat room to ſpare, it is given to ſuch as are not able to purchaſe a boat, or have not a knowledge of the navigation. However, that is a buſineſs which requires no ſkill, and there are

* Mr. Saugrain (ſays Briſſot) came from Pittſburg to Philadelphia in ſeven days, on horſeback. He could have come in a chaiſe; but it would have taken him a longer time. It is a poſt road, with good taverns are eſtabliſhed the whole way.

always numbers of people coming down, who will readily conduct a boat for the ſake of a paſſage.

The diſtance from Philadelphia by land to Kentucky is between ſeven and eight hundred miles; from Baltimore nearly ſeven hundred; nearly ſix hundred from Alexandria; and upwards of five hundred from Richmond. The roads and accomodations are tolerably good to the borders of the Wilderneſs; through which it is hardly poſſible for a carriage to paſs, great part of the way being over high and ſteep hills, upon the banks of the rivers and along defiles, which in ſome places ſeem to threaten you at every ſtep with danger. This is the only route the people coming from the upper parts of Virginia and North Carolina can take at preſent to get into the country; the gap of Cumberland mountain being the only place it can be paſſed without the greateſt difficulty. The opening of the Tenaſee will afford a convenient communication with the Miſſiſſippi. The Wilderneſs, which was formerly two hundred miles through, without a ſingle habitation, is reduced from the ſettlement of Powel's Valley, to nearly one half of that diſtance; and it is to be expected that in a few years more the remainder of the diſtance will afford ſettlements for the accommodation of the people travelling that route; when a good road may be made quite to Kentucky. The canals which are cutting on the Potowmac, (which, it is likely, will be finiſhed in ths courſe of 1793), and the removal of the obſtructions in Cheat river, will render the paſſage from Alexandria, or the federal city to the Ohio, both cheap and eaſy.

Upon the arrival of emigrants in the country they generally take a view of that part which it is their object to ſettle in, and according to their circumſtances or calling, fix upon ſuch a ſituation as may appear eligible for their buſineſs. But as the greater proportion of the emigrants who come to this country are huſbandmen, I ſhall only take notice of their manner of proceeding and ſettling a farm. Land is to be purchaſed in every part of the country: the prices are various according to the improvements there may be upon it, its quality, and local ſituation: the general price of land with ſome improvements is from 12s. to 15s. per acre. Plantations with orchards and other improvements, may be purchaſed from 1l. to 1l. 5s. per acre; good land without improvements may be purchaſed from 1s. to 8s. per

ditto,

ditto, which price will be according to its rate or quality and ſituation.

Remember, I take notice only of the ſettled country, as I apprehend no European would be hardy enough to form a ſettlement in a wilderneſs, which will be left for the Americans, who, no doubt, from habit, are beſt qualified for that ſort of buſineſs.

Perſons of moderate fortune, upon taking poſſeſſion of the land they intend to form into a plantation, procure ſuch ſtock as their circumſtances and the extent of their object will admit of. Let us ſuppoſe an induſtrious man already provided with the neceſſary tools for his agricultural employment, and a little money to buy ſtock. In ſuch a ſituation (after building his houſe,‖ which will coſt him little more than his labour) he ſhould procure ſome dunghill fowls, a cow and a breeding ſow. The fowls will produce eggs for his family, the cow milk and butter, if ſhe is well taken care of; and the ſow will produce two, if not three, litters of pigs within the year. Theſe animals are very prolific in this climate and ſoil; and it is not a ſanguine calcu-, calculation to ſuppoſe the ſow will produce eight or ten pigs at each litter; by which means the family will have pork ſufficient for the next year; and the year after they may barter bacon for beef and mutton, which I will conclude their circumſtances have not permitted them, as yet, to purchaſe. His labour will have provided him with corn § before this time, and in the extenſion of his plantation, and the increaſe of his cow and hogs his difficulties will be over, and a few years of induſtry and perſeverance will make him a man of property. The increaſing ratio of ſtock is prodigious, where proviſion for them coſts ſo little as it does here, and where the fertility of the ſoil is ſo wonderful. His fowls will coſt about three-pence each, his breeding ſow about five ſhillings, and his cow, if a very good one, of 4 cwt. and upwards, will coſt him from thirty to forty ſhillings.

I have hitherto ſuppoſed this induſtrious man not in circumſtances to enable him to uſe horſes and plough, but

‖ Houſes are ſometimes built of round logs entirely, covered with rived aſh ſhingles, and the interſtices ſtopped with clay, or lime and ſand, to keep out the weather: but materials for brick and ſtone buildings abound.

§ By corn is always meant Indian corn.

obliged to hoe his corn; the only difficulty of which will be the preparing of the ground for the ſeed.* According to this imperfect cultivation I will conclude that his crop of corn will not be more than 30 buſhels to the acre. Now an induſtrious man making a ſettlement in the autumn would be able to open three acres of land (in the manner I have related) before the time of planting, which will be in April or May; indeed, as late as June will anſwer; ſo that he may take advantage of this favourable circumſtance, and, by planting at different periods, he will be better enabled to cultivate his crop, as it will not all require his attendance at the ſame time. Allowing half an acre for vegetables and pulſe, and the yield of his labour will be 75 buſhels of corn. Admitting then that he has a wife and two children, I will allow one half of this corn for their year's ſupport, which, with the animal food his ſtock will afford him, and vegetables, will conſtitute a comfortable living. The other half he may ſell, and purchaſe thoſe artificial neceſſaries his family may want. The ſecond autumn and winter he may open two acres more, and put the other three into better condition; one of which ſhould be ſown with flax or hemp ſeed, in order to give employment to his wife, and to provide linen for domeſtic uſes. His crop of corn, the ſecond year, with the extended and improved cultivation, will not be ſhort of 125 buſhels. The ſurplus quantity of this year's crop will go a great way towards purchaſing a horſe and plough; and as the third crop will be more ample, he will then find himſelf comfortable and independent. I have all along ſuppoſed this farmer to have made prompt payment for every thing which he has wanted, which is ſeldom aſked from an induſtrious man who is anxious to provide for his family. Such a man may not only have credit for horſes and cattle, but even for the land; and, in a very little time, with induſtry, he may pay the whole off. I have taken no notice of the taxes which he will have to pay, as it is moſt likely they would not, all together, amount to five ſhillings.

Proviſions of every ſort are both plenty and cheap in this country. Flour is from 6s. to 9s. per cwt. according to its quality.

* There is very little underwood in any part of this country, ſo that by cutting up the cane and girdling the trees, you are ſure of a crop of corn. Even in Pennſylvania (it is ſaid, Annals of Agriculture, vol. 19, p. 230) there are few farmers who would not rather *clear* than *manure*.

quality. Indian corn is from 9d. to 1s. per buſhel. Beef is from 1½ to 2d. per lb. Veal, 2½d. per ditto. Mutton, 3d. ditto; which high prich price is owing to the general deſire the farmers have to increaſe their flocks. Pork is from 2d. to 2½d. per lb. Bacon from 3¼d to 4d. bacon hams, from 4d. to 5½d. Salt beef, 2d. Hung or dried beef, 3d. Neats tongues, 6d. each. Buffalo ditto, which are a moſt delicious morſel, 9d. Dunghill fowls, ducks, Muſcovy ditto, geeſe, turkeys, Guinea fowls, and pigeons, are proportionally cheap. Butter is from 2½d. to 3½d, per lb. Cheeſe from 2d. to 3d. per ditto.*

We have a variety of fiſh in our rivers; the moſt eſteemed of which are the perch, trout, buffalo fiſh, and ſoft turtle. The perch is in ſize from 5 to 12 lb. is firm and fat in its ſeaſon, which is from February until July, and is equal to any ſalt water fiſh I ever taſted. The trout is caught

* The reader will be glad to have an opportunity of comparing the prices of ſome of theſe articles with the prices of ſimilar articles in Canada, &c. They are ſtated in a letter from Mr. Tooſcy, of Sans-Bruit, near Quebec, to Mr. Young. The price of a good cow in Canada, is from 3l. to 4l. A cart horſe is 10l. to 12l. Beef from June to December, 2½d. per lb.; from that time to June, 4d, 5d and even 6d Wool is 1s to 1s 6d per lb. Flour 8s 4d, 10s to 12s 6d per cwt. Wheat 3s, to 3s 4d. Engliſh barley 2s 6d. Canadian barley or big 2s. Oats 1s. Peas 3s a buſhel. Servants wages, a good Canadian working man, from 10l to 12l per annum, with board, no beer, but half a pint of rum, equal to 2d a day, in harveſt; no waſhing. Engliſh butter ſells here from 1s to 1s 3d a pound, whilſt Canadian is to be had at 6d. Our cows in general make only 5lb a week during the ſummer: cheeſe is made of the fleeted milk, which ſells at 4d a pound. The horſes I have here, are a breed brought originally from Normandy, of a true mould and hardy nature, much reſembling your Suffolk ones, only ſmaller in ſize, being only 14 or 14½ hands high; yet each of theſe in a convenient *long waggon cart* with *two wheels*, draws by himſelf with eaſe 20 cwt. of hay or corn into the barn, and the lands are hilly. Though prejudiced in favour of the Engliſh waggon, I immediately found out the propriety of adopting this mode, as much more advantageous in the employment of the ſtrength of each horſe ſeparately, and find that my four horſes will bring in four ſcore hundred, whilſt in a waggon, they would ſcarcely bring in half the quantity: and beſides this, there is a loſs of time in loading and binding a waggon. A pliable rail goes over the top of the load, and a wooden jack faſtens it at once, and the whole expence of the cart is only ten ſhillings here, beſides the wheels. Prices in Pennſylvania. Price of a waggon for two horſes 8l.; four horſes 12l.; of a plough, about 2l.; a harrow, 1l. 10s. Price of proviſions. Beef 2½d. per lb.; mutton 2d. lamb and veal 2½d, a fat gooſe 1s. 6d. a couple of fowls 7d. or 8d. good hay 1l. 16s. per ton. The above are *country prices*; in Philadelphia market every thing is higher, in July laſt (1792) were ſold in that city,—beef 3½d. mutton 2½d. veal 3d. wheat 4s. 6d. the buſhel, and other articles in proportion. A good cow coſts 3l. 10s. [Young's Annals of Agriculture, No. 108, page 243.]

caught from 8 to 30 lb. weight. This fiſh is too univerſally known and admired to require any account of its excellence, particularly as the trout in England is ſaid to be the exact miniature of ours. The buffalo fiſh is in ſize from 4 to 8lb. is a very fine fiſh, but inferior to the two former. But the ſoft turtle is, perhaps, the moſt delicious fiſh in the world, and amply compenſates for our having no other teſtaceous fiſh. The turtle is gelatinous, except a ſmall ſhell upon its back, about the bigneſs of the palm of the hand. The weight is from 6 to 10 lb.

Moſt people make their own ſugar; but when it is ſold, the price is from 3d. to 4½d. per lb. according to its fineneſs. The buſineſs of ſugar refining is only commencing, which makes it impoſſible to ſay exactly what will be the general price of loaf or refined ſugar; but I conclude it will be proportionally low with raw ſugar, as the buſineſs can be carried on in this country at leſs expence than in Philadelphia and York, where the price of the neceſſaries of life is ſo much higher. Tea, coffee, chocolate, and ſpices, are ſomething higher here than in Philadelphia. Good green tea is from 5 to 8s. per lb. Imperial or gunpowder, 10s. 6d. Pearl and ſchoulong from 12 to 16s. Good ſouchong from 4s. 6d. to 7s. per ditto. Bohea, from 2s. to 3s. 6d. Coffee, from 1s. 9d. to 2s. Chocolate, from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. Spices are moſtly 25 per cent. higher than they are at Philadelphia or Baltimore.

I have entered into ſeveral minutiæ, in order that you may have a more clear idea of the people and ſituation of this country. I have not aimed ſo much at being agreeable, as to convey information.

Such has been the progreſs of the ſettlement of this country, from dirty ſtations or forts, and ſmoaky huts, that it has expanded into fertile fields, bluſhing orchards, pleaſant gardens, luxuriant ſugar groves, neat and commodious houſes, riſing villages, and trading towns. Ten years have produced a difference in the population and comforts of this country, which to be pourtrayed in juſt colours would appear marvellous

DISTANCES ON THE OHIO.] Tne diſtance from Pittſburg to the Muſkingum is 173 miles; to the Little Kenhaway 178; to the Great Kanhaway 285; to Great Sandy 342; to the Sciota 390; to Limeſtone 500; to the Little Miami 510; to Licking creek 524; to the Great Miami 550; to the

the Great-bone creek 582; to the Kentucky 626; to the Rapiers 703; to Salt river 723; to Green river 922; to the Wabaſh 1019; to Cumberland river 1113; to the Tenaſee 1126; to the Miſſiſſippi 1183; from thence to New Orleans is about 1200.

Before I conclude, I ſhall juſt enter into ſome of the minutiæ of the diſtance and time of deſcending down the Ohio, which will ſerve for an account of all the other rivers. Frequent rains in the latter end of the autumn produce floods in the Ohio, and it is an uncommon ſeaſon when one of thoſe floods does not happen before Chriſtmas. If there is much froſty weather in the upper parts of the country, its waters generally remain low until they begin to thaw. But, if the river is not frozen over (which is not very common), there is always water ſufficient for boats of any ſize from November until May; when the waters generally begin to ſubſide; and by the middle of June in moſt ſeaſons they are too low for boats above forty tons, and theſe muſt be flat-bottomed. The froſt ſeldom continues ſo long as the middle of February, and immediately upon its breaking the river is flooded; this flood may in a degree ſubſide, but for no length of time; and it is from that period until May that the boats generally come down the river. The diſtance of deſcending is in proportion to the height of the water; but the average diſtance is about eighty miles in twenty-four hours, and from ſixty to one hundred are the extremes: ſo that the mean time of going in a flat-bottomed boat from Pittſburg to the Rapids, is between eight and nine days, and about twenty days more to New Orleans: which will make a paſſage from Pittſburg to that place nearly a month. The inundations of the Miſſiſſippi commence ſomething later than thoſe of the Ohio; but it is very certain they begin in March, and ſubſide in July. This is the moſt proper time to aſcend the river, as you avoid the ſhoals, have finer weather, but above all, when the water is high, you have ſtronger eddies;* and with taking theſe advantages, and with dexterous watermen, you may proceed fifty miles a day

* The wind blows the greater part of the year from the ſouth weſt, and directly up the windings of the river, which by reaſon of the vacancy between the banks and riſing foreſt on each ſide, afford a channel for the current of the air.

a day which will bring you back to the Rapids of the Ohio in forty days, making a large allowance for contingencies.

I ſhall take leave of this ſubject, with obſerving, that the ſmaller rivers have no ſtated periods to govern their inundations; but are ſubject to be flooded by all heavy rains, which is a great advantage to the country, as it affords the inhabitants frequent opportunities of ſending their produce to the ſeveral markets upon the large rivers.

CONSTITUTION.] Our laws and government (ſays Imlay) have for their baſis the natural and impreſcriptible rights of man. Liberty, ſecurity of perſon and property, reſiſtance againſt oppreſſion, doing whatever does not injure another, a right to concur, either perſonally or by our repreſentatives in the formation of laws, and an equal chance of arriving to places of honour, reward, or employment, according to our virtues or talents, conſtitute thoſe rights. Theſe are the principles of our conſtitution; and laws grafted upon theſe ſimple but ſubſtantial principles, and a ſyſtem of legal juriſprudence organized, and acting accordingly, forms the eſſence of our government. Whenever the government ſwerves materially from theſe fundamental principles, the compact is diſſolved, and things revert to a coequal ſtate.

Emigrants upon ſettling in Kentucky, become entitled to the rights of citizenſhip: a privilege which is not enjoyed in ſome of the other ſtates.

Every man who is taxed or rated, has a vote in the appointment of the repreſentatives of the State; which conſiſt of two houſes, *i. e.* the houſe of delegates and the ſenate, the former being appointed for one year, the latter for three. Theſe chuſe a Preſident, or Governor, for one year, which Governor chuſes his own council to adviſe with him in all public matters. It is not immediately neceſſary that the legiſlature ſhould approve of his appointments; but to prevent the poſſibility of the exerciſe of prodigality and contumely, they have reſerved to themſelves the privilege of objecting to ſuch characters for his adviſers who have not the public approbation: which has the good effect of producing harmony between the government and the people—of obliging men who aſpire to the honours of their country to reſpect the public opinion; and it prevents the proſtitution of principle, by interdicting the pernicious conſequences of favourtiſm.

The

The Preſident of the State is choſen annually, and eligible for three ſucceſſive years; after which he muſt remain out of office three years before hē can become again eligible. He has a negative voice upon all acts, in conſequence of which every uſurpation is prevented from being ſurreptitiouſly practiſed upon the people by the two houſes of aſſembly;* and thus a check is given to any inconſiderate ſtep or impetuoſity of the legiſlature, until the ſenſe of the people can be made known, and meaſures taken accordingly. The The Preſident is beſides, the guardian of the police of the State, has the power with the advice of his council, to pardon criminals, and by proclamation governs or corrects the influence of all extraneous caſes.

Such is the organization of the legiſlative power, which originated from a convention of the people, and may be alterated, improved, or amended, by another convention of the ſame kind, whenever its practice proves its imperfection or deficiency. Thus its is, that in the progreſſion of philoſophy and politice, as well as in arts, and the appropriation of experimental truths, the perfection of government is to be aſcertained.

All the powers of government revert to the people, and they ought to revert to them. The judiciary having been reſerved to them through the medium of juries. The legiſlative they intruſt to their repreſentatives who are eſſentially the ſame; and the executive emanates from the legiſlature, ſo that the whole are ultimately reſponſible to the people. The executive to the repreſentatives; and the repreſentatives to their conſtituents.

Laws founded upon the rights of men, and executed with preciſion, of which every capacity is adequate to judge, conſtitute the perfection of the ſcience of government. It is the creation of a diſtinction of powers, with views to intereſt, which infallibly leads to the obſcurity of the human mind; a diſtinction to be avoided as much as poſſible, for

* How far ſuch diſintereſtedneſs is to be expected in *one man*, when it is wanting in the *repreſentatives of the people*, experience only can determine,—and Kentucky does not diſdain to profit by experience. When the people cannot depend upon the integrity of delegates who owe their power immediately to the people; it ſhould ſeem that they can ſafely depend upon none but *themſelves*; and a regular method of collecting the national will in ſuch caſes, is an important deſideratum in politics.

the purpoſe of leaving in the hands of the people or their agents the whole powers of government. What fear of a bad adminiſtration is to be apprehended, when it is the intereſt of every individual to continue the guardian of his country's proſperity? It is promoting a diſtinction where there is none; and by creating a jealouſy of power, a real and growing evil is produced, when the danger was only imaginary. What intereſt, but that of the public, can a legiſlature have in making the executive part of the government reſponſible to them? What poſſible danger or inconvenience can flow from ſuch reſponſibility in an enlightened State? The maxims of reaſon and ignorance are different.

In every county, magiſtrates or juſtices of the peace are appointed by the people, but commiſſioned by the Governor or Preſident: they act without reward. Their number is in proportion to the population of their diſtrict, and they are nominated from time to time as the inhabitants increaſe, or a vacancy happens from death or any other cauſe; or as their miniſtry may be required. The moſt diſcreet and reſpectable men for integrity and knowledge are promoted to this office.

Theſe magiſtrates have juriſdiction both criminal and civil. If the queſtion be of law only, they decide on it themſelves; but if it be of fact, or fact and law combined, it muſt be referred to a jury: the jurors decide the fact, and refer the law ariſing on it to the deciſion of the judges. However, *this diviſion of the ſubject lies with their diſcretion only*; and if the queſtion relate to a point of public liberty, or if the judges are ſuſpected of partiality, the jury undertake to decide both law and fact, which obliges judges to be regular, prompt, and juſt.

The judges execute their proceſs by the ſheriff, or by conſtables. If any perſon commit an offence in the State, if it be below the degree of felony, he is bound by a magiſtrate to appear before their Court to anſwer it on indictment or information. If the offence does not amount to felony, he is bound by a magiſtrate to appear before their Court to anſwer it on indictment or information. If the offence amount to felony, he is committed to priſon, a court of magiſtrates is called, and if on examination they find him guilty, he is ſent to the general court priſon, before which court he is to

be

be tried by a jury of twenty-four, thirteen of whom muſt concur in opinion: if they find him guilty he is then tried by a jury of twelve of his own county where he offended, and by their verdict (which muſt be unanimous) he is acquitted or condemned without appeal. The Governor has the power to pardon, except in caſe of treaſon, in which caſe the right reſides in the General Aſſembly. Such do they conceive to be the value of the life of every citizen, that they afford him every poſſible chance of proving his innocence. In no part of the United States is juſtice adminiſtered with more propeiety and diſpatch, than in Kentucky.

In civil matters, if the value in diſpute be leſs than twenty ſhillings, a ſingle magiſtrate may try it at any time and place within his county, and may award execution on the goods of the party caſt. If it be of that, or greater value, it muſt be determined before the county court, when the quorum of magiſtrates muſt be four at leaſt; for which purpoſe, county courts muſt be holden ſome day in every month, in the court-houſe of the different counties. From theſe determinations, if the value be more than 10l. or concern the boundaries of land, there lies an appeal to one of the ſuperior courts. It is optional with the party who brings the action, if the demand is above 10l. to bring it either in the county or general court.

We have two ſuperior courts. The high court of chancery, and the general court. Both receive appeals from the county courts, and alſo have original juriſdiction, where the value is above 10l. or where the diſpute is concerning land. The high court of chancery is compoſed of three judges; the general court of five. The chancery holds its ſeſſions twice a year, at ſtated periods. The general court ſeſſions are quarterly; twice a year for civil and criminal, and twice for criminal only. There is alſo a ſupreme court called the Court of Appeals, compoſed of the judges of the two ſuperior courts, which aſſembles twice a year alſo, at ſtated times, at the capital of the ſtate. This court receives appeals in all caſes from each of the ſuperior courts, and determines them finally. This court has no original juriſdiction.——Thus far we have followed the model and practice of Virginia. We have no court of admiralty, nor have we completed our ſyſtem of juriſprudence.

Our criminal code will be eſtabliſhed upon the moſt lenient principles. Our laws reſpecting foreigners will be founded on the broad baſis of hoſpitality, and the friendly principle that the world ought to be governed as one great family. Reſpecting marriage and ſucceſſion, more conformably to the laws of nature than the laws of Europe, women are permitted to enjoy all the privileges, and all that protection, to which delicacy entitle them. It is upon ſimilar principles that property is diſtributed in an equal and conſiſtent manner; and that a father is not ſuffered to diſinherit a child, except he can make it appear, to a court of juſtice, that he is radically vicious; and even then, ſuch a dereliction muſt be coerced with conſiderations pointed out by the law.

Of the Indians.] By the liſt of Indian tribes, given by Imlay, which I preſume, ſays he, will appear as accurate as the ſubject will admit of, the aggregate numbers of Indians will be found leſs than 60,000 who inhabit the country from the gulf of Mexico, on both ſides of the Miſſiſſippi, to the gulf of St. Lawrence, and as far weſt as the country has been explored, that is, to the head waters of the Miſſiſſippi, and from thence to the Miſouri (I do not mean the head of it), and between that river and Santa Fe.

I have been able, continues he, to learn very little information reſpecting the Indians between Santa Fe and the gulf of Mexico, and ſtill leſs of thoſe who inhabit the country between the river St. Joſeph's and California. However we are in no way affected by them at preſent; and it is not very likely that we ever ſhall: for, it is to be preſumed, that the federal government, in the extenſion of its empire, will take ſuch precautions as muſt prevent the horrors of ſuch ſanguinary warfare and maſſacre, as have hitherto marked the progreſs of its growth.

You will obſerve that the moſt numerous tribes are the greateſt diſtance from us; and it is very certain, that in proportion to their diſtance from the whites, they are unacquainted with the uſe of fire-arms. All the nations north of the lake Superior, and thoſe beyond the Miſſiſſippi, as well as thoſe on the Miſouri, uſe only bows and arrows; ſo that when you take a view of their ſcattered ſituation, the various cuſtoms and ſuperſtitions which it is neceſſary to reconcile, in order to produce perſeverance and unity of action,

tion, and what a ſmall proportion of them have the apparatus, or underſtand the uſe of muſquetry, or poſſeſs reſources ſufficient to enable them to carry on laſting hoſtilities againſt the power of our increaſing numbers, it muſt be obvious, that even our defeats will haſten their ruin.*

It is agreeable to add, that there is now (Jan. 1793) a proſpect of a general peace.

Thoſe who wiſh for a more particular account of Kentucky, will find much information in Imlay's Topographical Deſcription (price 5s. half bound and lettered), of which the beſt recommendation we can give, is the above ſketch extracted from Imlay and Morſe.

The

* "The requeſt of the Seneca Chief, Corn Planter.

To the children of the friends of Onas, who firſt ſettled in Pennſylvania. The requeſt of the Corn Planter, a chief of the Seneca nation.

Brothers,

The Seneca nation ſee, that the Great Spirit intends that they ſhall not continue to live by hunting, and they look around on every ſide, and inquire who it is that ſhall teach them what is beſt for them to do. Your fathers have dealt fairly and honeſtly with our fathers, and they have charged us to remember it; and we think it right to tell you, that we wiſh our children to be taught the ſame principles by which your fathers were guided in their councils.

Brothers,

We have too little wiſdom among us, we cannot teach our children what we perceive their ſituation requires them to know, and we therefore ask you to inſtruct ſome of them; we wiſh them to be inſtructed to read and to write, and ſuch other things as you teach your own children; and eſpecially to teach them to love peace.

Brothers,

We deſire of you to take under your care two Seneca boys, and teach them as your own; and, in order that they may be ſatisfied to remain with you, and be eaſy in their minds, that you will take with them the ſon of our Interpreter, and teach him alſo according to his deſire.

Brothers,

You know that it is not in our power to pay you for the education of theſe three boys; and therefore you muſt, if you do this thing, look up to God for your reward.

Brothers,

You will conſider of this requeſt, and let us know what you determine to do. If your hearts are inclined towards us, and you will afford our nation this great advantage, I will ſend my ſon as one of the boys to receive your inſtruction, and at the time which you ſhall appoint."

February 20, 1791.

The following Obſervations from that celebrated farmer, Arthur Young, *Eſq. will, no doubt, be highly acceptable to the reader.*

There are ſome particulars in this account which are extreemely curious, and that demand the attention of every politician. It is the obvious purpoſe of the publication to give a favourable deſcription of the country, and an inducement to men to ſettle in it; conſequently that however the *price of land* is lowered, we may be ſure it is not heightened; yet here are prices minuted that are really ſurpriſing. Of the merit of the climate and the ſoil no doubts remain: we did not want this author to give us that information, though he certainly has touched on ſome particulars not ſufficiently known before. For a man of very ſmall fortune; for every man who poſſeſſes from one hundred pounds to ten thouſand, theſe countries afford, beyond all doubt or queſtion, the moſt eligible, and profitable retirement, and inveſtment, that the whole globe, at preſent, offers. For perſons of a larger property, theſe diſtant regions can only yield an inveſtment by a ſort of monopoly of land, in order for reſelling at advanced prices; a trade well underſtood and largely ſpeculated in; probably the moſt profitable that now exiſts. This back country is reckoned barbarous; it certainly is not poliſhed; but if a man has fortune enough to plant a ſociety around him, it may probably be the firſt in the world, for the reſidence of thoſe who can live without the blandiſhments of a court or a capital.

It would not be difficult to calculate the *profit* of huſbandry in theſe diſtant regions; and I have not the leaſt doubt but that wool ought to be the object, being of eaſy conveyance and ready ſale; but, to poſſeſs the beſt breed of ſheep that is adapted to the ſoil and climate, an improved Spaniſh probably ſuperior to any other, muſt be a point of capital importance. The moſt ſurpriſing circumſtance I know concerning ſuch countries is, that families in England do not form bands of emigration and go ſtrong in ſociety, conſequently ſecuring the only circumſtance ſuch diſtricts can want. Every thing elſe is provided with a laviſh hand,—even with exuberance,—but connection, friendſhip,

—ſociety

—ſociety muſt be carried: they are not the growth of the wilderneſs. So many families as we ſee ſtruggling with a rotation of difficulties, though not in actual diſtreſs, yet always on the verge of it; ſome from ſmall incomes, and others from large families, or other cauſes, who might make parties of emigration, freight a ſhip* among themſelves to Philadelphia, and take the journey acroſs the country in union; who might examine to the right and left as they advanced; and when they came to a climate and ſituation that pleaſed them, might negociate for the purchaſe of ſix or ſeven contigious eſtates. What compariſon can there be between the ſituation of ſuch families in this kingdom, glorious as it may be in all moral cauſes for men of good incomes, and the ſituation of the ſame families planted in a good American climate? Near the Ohio for inſtance? Such perſons might carry a taſte for the decoration of the natural ſcenes they fixed in; might afford an attention to the beauty of ſuch ſpots; to roads; to convenience and pleaſure, as well as to the direct profit, which is commonly the only object in the contemplation of new ſettlers. The government of Kentucky is fixed: there is a governor and an upper-houſe, a houſe of aſſembly, courts of juſtice, and all the apparatus of regulated ſociety. The circumſtance which makes the diſtricts on the Ohio preferable to the old colonies is not taxation, for taxes are too low in Virginia to be an object, but climate; the back country is, in every account we have had, as well as that of Mr. Imlay's, clearly ſuperior in this reſpect; cooler in ſummer, and warmer in winter. The climate of England is, next to taxation (a term including all public payments, whatever the object, or whoever the receiver), the worſt circumſtance belonging to it:—to emigrate to another bad one, would, therefore, be little adviſeable.

The following calculation will give a rough idea of the ſituation in which 5 or 6000l. would eſtabliſh a family, according to the data given by Imlay.

Voyage

* A veſſel of 200 tons may at one time be obtained for the voyage at 150l or 200l. and at another not under 300l. or 350l.

		£.
Voyage from London to Alexandria,* - - -		100
Journey from Alexandria to the Ohio, - -		100
Purchaſe of 5000 acres, viz.		
1000, at 20s. - - -	£.1000	
1000, at 10s. - - -	500	
1000, at 5s. - - -	250	
2000, at 2s 6d. - - -	250	
		2000
Houſe and other buildings, muſt be an anual expence for ſome years: ſuppoſe 200l. and for two years,		400
Implements.—Threſhing mill,‖ - -	£.100	
Machine for grubbing trees, -	40	
Ploughs, - - - -	40	
Sundries, - - - -	30	
Carts, &c. - - - -	60	
		270
Houſe ſtores for two years, &c. - - -	300	
Fire arms, ammunition, and fiſhing tackle,	80	
Boats, - - - - - - - -	50	
		430
Labour.—the firſt year§ - - - -	800	
The ſecond year, - - -	300	
		1100
Carry forward, - - - -		4400

* A perſon may go in the cabin and fare with the captain from Liverpool to an American port for 25l. or 20l. and in the ſteerage for from ſix to ten guineas, and have the ſhip's proviſions.

‖ There are ſome made in Lancaſhire ſo low as 5l. and are turned by two men or women.

§ Mr. Young calculates upon the ſuppoſition that *negroes* are uſed, reckoning ten negroes at 500l. and white men's wages at 300l. It has been already obſerved, that the wages of a labourer are about 15l. a year with board. At the Atlantic ports, indented ſervants from Germany, Ireland and Scotland, are to be had for three or ſeven years, at a price of from 5 to 20l. currency for the period. Theſe low and various prices (obſerves a very intelligent correſpondent of the editor's), ariſe from their variety in health and character, on their landing. They have been of all ages and all deſcriptions, of manufacturers and handicrafts-men. Houſhold and farm ſervants are for the moſt part taken from the claſs who have no profeſſions: and if their paſſages are paid; the captain of the ſhip is content, and they are oft n got rid of to ſave expence on board. There are *day* labourers through the continent in cities and towns, from one quarter to one dollar, a day: ſuch is the gradation between New England and South Carolina. Carpenters,

		£.
Brought forward,		4400
Live ſtock.—1000 ſheep,	500	
Stallion and 19 mares,	200	
100 cows,	200	
20 ſows,	10	
Poultry,	5	
		915
Seed,		50
Caſh in hand,		100
		5465

Hence for between 5000l. and 6000l. a family may be fixed in the centre of 5000 acres of fertile land, much of it improved, in the midſt of boundleſs plenty, and carried through the two firſt years: let any perſon calculate and compare the ſituation of ſuch a family; and the ſame living on 200l. or 300l. a year in England, paying, as men do pay in England, to king, church, and poor! If five families thus fixed on a contiguous 25,000 acres, they would have every thing in America they could wiſh for in any country. Inſtead of five, there may be, at this time, fifteen ready for the expedition, and actually ſettling far aſunder, thus loſing that ſociety they might otherwiſe command for want of knowing the intention of other people. To remedy this in future, let the Annals of Agriculture be the office of intelligence that is wanted; and thoſe who ſpeculate in this way communicate their intentions to the Editor, that he may be able to ſecure them company in their expedition.

Extract from the 109th Number of the Annals of Agriculture.

A farming party, about to emigrate to North America early in the enſuing ſpring, wiſhes to be joined by any other reſpectable family, whoſe object is Agriculture.

Addreſs

ſmiths, bricklayers, &c. have good wages. But good workmen of this claſs, ſoon become maſters: and ſeeing independence on a ſmall farm at a diſtance, they often retire, build for themſelves, and become farmers. I ſuppoſe good carpenters, &c. often get a dollar a day, ſay 4s. 6d. ſterling. All perſonal ſervice is at a high rate ſouth of New England. In the Virginia and the Carolinas there is no copper money: and the leaſt ſilver is the 16th of a dollar, about 3½d. ſterling.

Addreſs either to the Editor of the Annals, (A. Young, Eſq.) or to the Communicator of this paper, (Mr. J. Redman, Walworth, Surry.)

OBJECTIONS TO EMIGRATION CONSIDERED.

To A. YOUNG, Eſq.

Sir,

In the valuable conſiderations which you have ſuggeſted upon the ſubject of emigration, you have taken notice of ſome objections which might be made to your propoſal: there are others which will be much inſiſted upon, by perſons of a certain deſcription, to which, with your leave, I will endeavour to reply.

1ſt. Perſons who anticipate, with pleaſure, important changes in the conſtitutions of European ſtates, will charge with *cowardice* thoſe who mean to be diſtant from the theatre of tranſaction which, they are mutually perſuaded, will be attended with conſiderable temporary evils. But (1.) if an emigrant be actuated by other weighty reaſons, and not by dread of a revolution; or (2.) if he be decidedly adverſe to the principles of a political reformation; or (3.) if he perſuaded that the moſt perfect annihilation of abuſes, the moſt complete renovation of the modes of tranſacting national concerns, would, after all, be ineffectual, thoroughly to meliorate the condition of the maſs of the community:—in any one of theſe caſes, the objection I have ſtated, cannot apply. (1.) If he have other motives, he has nothing to do with the fears of thoſe who dread a revolution. (2.) If he be an enemy to innovations, it would not be courage, but raſhneſs, voluntarily to expoſe himſelf to the anarchy and horrors which he anticipates as their attendants. (3.) If he believe that even a revolution would be comparatively fruitleſs, it will in a conſiderable degree be a waſte of ſtrength to ſtruggle for its accompliſhment; a waſte of fortitude to endure the evils connected with its birth.

2d. There are patriots, who will remind their brother patriots, that their country requires their ſervices. But ſurely they cannot mean, that the mere ſpot of earth, on which they live, has any claims upon them: it is the inhabitants

bitants of their country that require their ſervices: and how can they more properly, more effectually ſerve them, than by ſhewing them the way to a part of the world where they will be no longer the ſport of ambition and intrigue? Is it not more benevolent in the patriot, to conduct his countrymen to the advantages reſulting from a virtuous and enlightened policy in the paths of peace, than through ſcenes of confuſion, and diſſention, and blood? If he can perceive two ways of doing good; why ſhould he chooſe the moſt gloomy, the moſt hazardous, the moſt uncertain? And, after all his toils and his dangers, there is no European ſtate, in which he can have the ſatisfaction of reaping, with his fellow men, the fruits of thoſe toils and dangers, ſo plentifully as in the new world. There is not the ſame room for them. The land (the grand ſtamina of bounty and happineſs) is already occupied, and occupied by a few: and property muſt be reſpected. The labourers are therefore too numerous, in proportion to the proprietors, to be independent of them, even in ſuch a degree as is requiſite to a ſecure enjoyment of the common comforts of life. As to the indigent manufacturer; you may indeed, after diſtreſsful ſtruggles, render him independent of the lords of the ſoil; but you cannot render him independent of faſhion, of folly, of vice; for to all of theſe many of our manufactures owe their exiſtence.

I now come to objections of a leſs dignified, but perhaps not of a leſs intereſting complexion.

3d. "It is imprudent to abandon a certainty for an uncertainty." As a general maxim, this is falſe: for the huſbandman ſcatters not a handful of ſeed upon the earth, but he abandons a certainty for an uncertainty. In all caſes, we are to enter into the *particulars* of thoſe caſes; and not ſuffer ourſelves to be led away by an impoſing adage, which will never guide one right, but when one could do as well without it. We muſt balance probabilities with probabilities,—perſonal experience with the experience of others; and compare the importance of the certainty in poſſeſſion with that of the uncertainty in expectation. In fact, our indolence or our prejudices enfeeble or confound our judgements. and render us altogether arbitrary in our deciſions concerning certainties and uncertainties. The ſober tradeſman may think that his buſineſs is a certainty;—but can he

be

be ſure that he ſhall not be a bankrupt in a twelvemonth? He may eſteem all proſpects in America uncertain: but, if there be any dependence upon human teſtimony, proviſions are plentiful, land is fertile and cheap, the climate (at a diſtance from the ſea) is ſalubrious and delightful: whilſt labour is dear, and induſtry valuable and productive.

There is a great advantage attending the new world, which is enough to counterbalance many inconveniencies; it is, that if a family be *reduced* (as we term it) they are not degraded into mere machines, to be worked by the finger of a ſuperior order of beings. To be forced to labour with one's hands, for one's own ſubſiſtance, is in Europe a very ſerious evil; becauſe it is uſually accompanied with a deprivation of the means of improvement, in an excluſion from the ſociety of thoſe whoſe ſtation has been favourable to their progreſs in moral and intellectual worth. In America it is otherwiſe. The circumſtance of my being a mechanic or huſbandman, does not prevent me from giving my children a good education, for I have opportunities of doing it,—nor from informing my own mind, for I have time for it,—nor from benefiting by the ſociety of thoſe of higher rank, for I am welcomed as a fellow-citizen and a brother. General Waſhington obſerves, that even in Virginia the diſtinction of claſſes begins to diſappear.*

4th. Another objection is, that many have removed to America without ſucceſs. In reply, I ſtate another fact, that many more have completely ſucceeded:—for if it were otherwiſe, how happens it that in ſo ſhort a time four millions of inhabitants have collected together in that diſtant wilderneſs. There are, no doubt, perſons unfortunate in every thing; that ſome have been ſo in emigrating to America, has been accounted for §. Let their ſucceſſors be careful to profit by their examples. But that the great body of emigrants have been highly ſucceſsful, who can doubt, when he contemplates the flouriſhing ſtate of American agriculture and commerce;—and conſiders, that ſcarcely a beggar is to be found from New Hampſhire to Georgia?

I am, Sir, your's very reſpectfully,

H. T.

* Briſſot, p. 434. § See Briſſot. See alſo p. 13.

Since the preceding Account was printed, the Editor has been favoured with a Letter from Mr. Imlay, of which the following is a Part.

LONDON, Feb. 2, 1793.

"SIR,

"It is with the greateſt pleaſure I communicate to you what information you requeſt. And only lament that in the multiplicity of objects to which I am obliged to direct my attention at preſent, that ſome things may eſcape me, which might be of moment to you: for in matters with which we are moſt familiar, I apprehend it too frequently happens, that we omit to relate to others thoſe minutiæ which, taken together, form an important part of the intelligence ſought after.

A poſt travels regularly from Philadelphia to Kentucky about once a fortnight, by which means letters may be ſent to and from Kentucky, to any part of Europe, with the greateſt ſafety,

The time it requires to aſcend the Ohio, from Limeſtone to Pitſburg, is about twelve or fourteen days, and from Somerville to the ſame place, eighteen or twenty.

Accommodations may be had at Pitſburg for any number of perſons at a very cheap rate. There would be no doubt of mechanics finding employ at Pittsburg in every kind of work that place produces the materials for; which are moſtly for hatters, ſhoe-makers, ſmiths, carpenters, joiners, mill and wheel-wrights, ſaddlers, and ſome few other of the more common handicraft-men. But if the object of any party be to ſettle in Kentucky; I would adviſe them by all means to proceed immediately down the rivers; and if they purchaſe a tract of land that is in part opened, even as late as the beginning of January, will afford time to prepare it for tillage the enſuing ſeaſon.

My eſtimate of the price of proviſions is high, and which I made ſo purpoſely to prevent the poſſibility of a deception.

Land

Land, in the ſettled part of the country, riſes daily: and I ſhould ſuppoſe, it is now about 25 per cent. higher than when my letters were written.

The object of emigrants being determined before they leave the ſea-port towns, they act accordingly: and provided their vocations when they ſhould become ſettled, would not include the want of waggons and horſes, they may hire teams of ſuch to tranſport their goods to the Ohio: However, I preſume that you know there is no difficulty of embarking waggons and horſes on board the boats which are uſed in deſcending the Ohio.

Rattleſnakes are ſo little troubleſome, that I never heard any perſon materially injured by their venom: and though I have lived in the woods half the period of my life, I do not believe I ever ſaw above ten or twelve of them. There are no muſquetoes in Kentucky: They are found only in ſalt marſhes, and near the ſea. We have gnats as you have in England: but they are not troubleſome where the country is opened.

I have been informed by letters within theſe few days paſt, that a ceſſation of hoſtilities has been agreed upon between the United States and the Indians, which may be conſidered as a prelude to a peace between us: But there is no danger in going down the Ohio at any time, provided the leaſt caution is preſerved; and at preſent its ſhores are watched by 3000 troops, which number will be continued upon our eſtabliſhment for that particular purpoſe, until permanent tranquility is reſtored to that country.

The accidents which have happened to voyagers, are in general to be attributed to their imprudence in going on ſhore in Indian countries, which is at no time neceſſary.

The wilderneſs (or uninhabited country between Virginia and Kentucky) was never more than 200 miles through, ſince Kentucky was ſettled, and by the approximation of the ſettlements, its diſtance acroſs is now not above 100. The poſt goes this road, and not down the river. The obvious reaſon for preferring Kentucky to any other part of the United States is, becauſe its extenſion weſt, muſt at a future day, make the country lying between the Allegany and Shining Mountains (which is that ridge that ſeperate the waters of the Pacific Sea from the Miſſiſippi)

ſiſippi) nearly central of the federal territories: and which reaſons appear ſufficiently cogent, I ſhould ſuppoſe to influence all emigrants whoſe fortunes are moderate, or ſuch as look forward to the aggrandizement of their families.

The country ſtill finds a market for almoſt all its ſuperfluous productions from the number of emigrants which continue to arrive among us. Beſides conſiderable quantities of flour, tobacco, &c. are ſent to new Orleans. It is true we only enjoy this privilege from the court of Spain: but whenever that is witheld, we moſt likely ſhall ſeize upon all Louiſſiana.

The expence of tranſporting goods from Philadelphia to Kentucky, is about 15l. (ſterling) per ton weight. And when you recollect, it is only the finer ſort of goods we want, the charges cannot be conſidered as expenſive:—as to riſk, there is none. The opening of the Potowmac, (which is rapidly going forward) will reduce the price of carriage from Alexandria to Kentucky to a very inconſiderable ſum.

The militia of every country are inrolled, (every able bodied man between 16 and 50 years are included), who are obliged to muſter at ſtated periods, if ſo directed by the lieutenant of the county, equipped with arms as the law directs: but as the object of this meeting is not to learn tactics, which are of no uſe in Indian war, they are ſeldom called out, but in times of alarm: and then it is moſtly a call for volunteers, who always attend with the greateſt alacrity, and in caſe of a draft (which has not happened for many years paſt, and it is not likely it will ever happen again, by conſequence of the reſpectable force the federal government are determined to ſupport upon the Ohio) men are always to be hired to go in the place of ſuch perſons as are drafted, provided they are not willing to go for themſeves.

The price of European manufactures is about 50 per cent. higher in Kentucky than in England, however the greateſt part of our cloathing is manufactured in the country, which I ſuppoſe comes to the farmer, who has it done in his family at leaſt 50 per cent. cheaper, by reaſon of the low price of the materials, than ſuch goods are in this country: ſo that if you take into conſideration the little uſe we make of European manufactures, it will be found that cloathing is not ſo expenſive in Kentucky as it is in Europe. Shoes are dear, as we are in want of good tanners.

In

In addition to the important information, contained in the above letter, there are ſome other particulars which the editor has learnt from the ſame authority, which may prove not altogether unintereſting.

Though all the roads from the Atlantic ports to Pittsburg, have as yet derived but little improvement from art; yet they are for the moſt part good, except after conſiderable falls of rain, and they are at all times perfectly ſafe in every reſpect. In every part of the journey, you do not go many miles without meeting with houſes. In the depth of winter, it is uſual to croſs the mountains in ſledges.—Thoſe who go down the river to Kentucky, land at different places, according to the part of the ſtate they mean to ſettle in.

Limeſtone, which lies near the eaſtern boundary of the ſtate, is about 50 miles from Lexington, the capital, which has regular ſtreets like the towns in England. The road is good in dry weather. But if there be any quantity of goods to be taken; they are to be ſent up any of the rivers, contiguous to which it is intended to ſettle. Lexington, Boonſbury, Harods-town and Danville, lie at the diſtance of from 20 to 30 miles from one another. Louiſville which ſtands upon the Ohio, at the rapids, is nearly 70 miles from Lexington. Mr. Imlay heſitates to which ſituation to give the preference: perſons will be determined by the nature of their views: and he feels no intereſt in recommending one ſituation above another, or indeed, in recommending Kentucky more than any other ſtate. He is earneſt in diſſuading every one from fixing upon any ſituation till he has ſeen it, or has received the report of ſome one who may be intimately acquainted with his views and predileſtions.

By eſtates 'with improvements,' he means thoſe which in part (from ten to twenty acres in an hundred) are brought into a ſtate of cultivation, according to the cuſtom of the country,—having here and there ſtumps of trees remaining, which are no obſtruction to the plow. In clearing land in Kentucky, they ſeldom do any thing more at firſt than girdle the trees, in conſequence of which operations, they become ſo dry in a year or two as to be cut down with the greateſt eaſe, when they are uſed for fuel. They have as yet no

temptation

temptation to work the coal mines, which lie upon the head branches of the Ohio. It has been ſaid that the cattle ſubſiſt in the winter upon the wild cane:—but it is to be conſidered, that when in conſequence of the extenſion of agriculture, there will be no ranges for the cattle in the woods, it will be neceſſary to provide ſome little fodder for them. At preſent the cane tops, afford them a plentiful ſubſiſtence, even when ſnow is upon the ground,—which it ſeldom is for more than two or three days together, though inſtances of the contrary have occurred. Their rains are not of long continuance, nor remarkably heavy. That dampneſs in the atmoſphere, which is ſo common in England, is ſcarcely known there.

Their buildings are conſtructed of wooden frames, with boards, or of ſtones, or of logs laid horizontally upon a ſtone foundation. A building of the kind is to be met with upon every improved eſtate. Servants are to be hired without much difficulty: tho' it is painful to obſerve their ſlavery is ſtill tolerated: but there is a general diſpoſition to aboliſh it. Mr. Imlay ſuppoſes that the ſlaves are not more than a fifteenth part of the inhabitants. A tax of 10s. a year is levied upon every ſlave. There is likewiſe a tax upon ſtud-horſes, and upon land when patenteed: but there is no annual land tax.

FINIS.

CONTENTS.

	Page.	Authority.
ADVERTISEMENT -	3	
Titles of the books from which the extracts are made - -	5 & 67	
N. B. A character of the Indians, highly to their credit, which is given by Bartram, is, by a miſtake of the printer, omitted.		
In whet ſenſe America is poor -	6	*Briſſot*
The manner in which the poor are provided for - - -	7	*Jefferſon*
What is meant by a town in America	7	*Briſſot*
The occupations of Americans	8	*Briſſot*
An account of a farm in Penſylvania - - - - -	8	*Briſſot*
The price of proviſions at Philadelphia - - - - -	10	*Briſſot*
The labour requiſite in Carolina to ſupport a family - -	10	*American Muſeum*
Of the diſappointment and unſucceſsfulneſs of ſome emigrants	13	*Briſſot, Eddis, and St. John*
Hiſtory of Andrew the Hebridean	17	*St. John*
An account of expences, &c. in ſettling - - - - -	27	*American Huſbandry*

	Page.	Authority.
The change produced in emigrants	32	*St. John*
The security of American liberty	33	*Morse and Brissot*
An Act for establishing religious freedom - - - -	36	*Jefferson*
The exportations & Manufactures of America - - -	38	*Brissot*
Exports from Philadelphia -	40	*Morse*
Political Arithmetic of the United States - - - - -	44	*Coxe (Assistant Secretary of the Treasury)*
American family or household manufactures - - - - -	45	*Coxe*
American manufacture in general	48	*Coxe and Rush*
Exports of the United States (an official paper) - - -	57	*Coxe*
Imports - - - - -	61	*Coxe*
Comparative views of population in the United States - -	63	*Morse*
Observaions on the increase of population, on taxes, &c. -	64	*Coxe*
DESCRIPTION OF KENTUCKY -	69	*Morse, Imlay, private communications from the latter, and writers referred to in the margin.*
Boundaries - - - - -	69	
History - - - - -	69	
Civil Division - - -	72	
Rivers - - - - -	72	
Communications with the sea	74 & 99	
Face of the country and soil	74	
Productions - - -	83, 90	
Manufactures - - -	90	
Climate - - - -	91	
Chief Towns - - -	92	
Population - - - -	92	
Character - - - -	93	
Religion - - - -	94	

	Page.	Authority.
Literature - - - -	94	
The routs to Kentucky, method of travelling, of ſettling, of ſubſiſting, &c. - - -	95	
Price of proviſions in Kentucky	100	
Diſtances on the Ohio - -	102	
Conſtitution - - - -	104	
Of the Indians - - -	108	
A. Young, Eſqr's. obſervations on emigrating to Kentucky	110	*Annals of Agriculture*
Eſtimate of expence of ſettling -	111	*Ibid.*
Advertiſement for an emigrating party - - - - -	113	*Ibid.*
Objections to emigration conſidered	114	*Ibid.*
Letter from Mr. Imlay to the Editor - - -	117	
Subſtance of other communications, by the ſame. -	120	